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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1875. NO. 255.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of Republican State Committee

Appointment of Secretaries and Sub-Committees.

Encouraging Reports from All Parts of the State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 2, 1875.

The Republican State Committee met here to-day. There was a large attendance, and the feeling among the members was remarkably good.

Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams county, on account of bad health, declined the Secretaryship of the committee, but accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

Major A. Wilson Norris, of Harrisburg, was chosen Secretary, and Messrs. Benjamin Huckel and John McCullough, of Philadelphia, E. H. Chase, of Luzerne, and Henry Butterfield, of Erie, Assistant Secretaries.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

Meetings and Speakers—Messrs. McPherson (Chairman), Charles M. Bergner, of Dauphin, and Ezra Lukens and John Lamon, of Philadelphia.

Organization—Messrs. Russell Errett (Chairman), James G. McQuaide, of Montgomery, Wm. S. McManus, of Berks; Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, and A. D. Wood, of Warren.

General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was chosen Treasurer, and Benj. F. Burroughs, of Snyder, Messenger.

The headquarters of the committee will be at Harrisburg till September, after which they will be removed to Philadelphia. The members all reported favorably from their counties, and their confidence in success was unusually strong. An active campaign will be established.

SHARON, PA.

Second Day's Meeting of the Driving Park Association—Three Thousand Persons In Attendance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, Pa., July 2, 1875.

The judges appointed for the meeting of the Driving Park Association were Wallace Pierce, of Sharpsville; A. Leech, of Erie, and John Bowers, of New Castle. The association may congratulate themselves on having appointed three so competent gentlemen, for they were very highly complimented by the horsemen and others for the unbiased manner in which they have thus far rendered their decisions, and in fact the entire management is worthy of much credit for their promptness in having everything necessary in readiness, thus adding much to the comfort and pleasure of the turfmen.

The weather to-day was fine, and the track in splendid condition. The first on the programme was the two-forty race, and was won by Joe Stone, Grand Central winning the first heat and Stone the three following. Major won third, and Fred Fetty fourth money. Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:40, 2:50.

The next race called was the two-thirty-six, in which six horses started: Kate, Sleepy Tom, Grey Billy, Deception, Mary Jane and Anglo Saxon. The race was won in three straight heats by Sleepy Tom; Anglo Saxon second, Grey Billy third and Mary Jane fourth. Time—2:35, 2:34, 2:34.

The next race called was for a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, for gentlemen's roadsters, owners to drive, in which four horses started: W. H. Seward, Sis, Curbstone and Raft. The race was won by P. Kimberly's brown gelding Curbstone, in the fourth, sixth and seventh heats. Henry Byers' brown mare, Sis, won the first heat, and C. C. Viall's brown gelding, Raft, won the second and third heats. The fifth was a dead heat between Curbstone and Raft. Time—2:57, 2:46, 2:45, 2:45, 2:51, 2:56, 2:57. The last heat was won by Curbstone from Raft, by a throat catch, both horses trotting down the stretch neck and neck.

There are great expectations for the free-for-all mule race to-morrow. About three thousand people were on the grounds to-day.

MEXICO.

Further from Matamoras—Excitement and Disorder Follow the Arrest of Cortina.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The Galveston *News'* Brownsville special says: An order has been published that Cortina will be shot in case an attempt is made to rescue him. Judge Costillo and the wife of Cortina and fourteen others are prisoners. A general order prohibits the assembling of groups or hostile demonstrations. All public places are closed. Outside of Matamoras the people are reported arming, the arms being smuggled out. A gunboat is reported coming to the mouth of the Rio Grande and to carry Cortina to Vera Cruz.

CHICAGO, July 2. — Advices received from Lieutenant General Sheridan from Brownsville, Texas, this morning, indicate a critical state of affairs at Matamoras and a conflict between the citizens and the Mexican soldiery is imminent. All the business houses in Matamoras are closed, and armed citizens are gathered, threatening to take Cortina from the soldiers, who, the Vice Consul thinks, are not strong enough to prevent the rescue.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1875.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN EXILES.

A number of German ecclesiastics and others, who had been driven out of the German empire by the operation of the Falk law, arrived here and started for Teutopolis, Ill., via the Erie Railway, where they expect to find an asylum in the Catholic religious institutions in that city. Among them are twelve priests, sixty ecclesiastical students and fifteen females of different religious orders. The exiles were very warmly received upon their arrival, many German citizens going to the dock to welcome them.

THE EMBEZZLING TREASURER OF JERSEY CITY SENTENCED.

Alexander Hamilton, ex-Treasurer of Jersey City, indicted for embezzling $46,000 in bonds and $32,000 in money, pleaded guilty in the Hudson county Court of Quarter Sessions to-day, and was sentenced to three years in the State prison and to pay $1,000 fine. A suit is now pending against his bondsmen for the amount embezzled.

POLITICAL.

California.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Democratic Convention last night nominated J. O. Hamilton for Attorney General, and William Minis for Surveyor General. H. B. Wolf for Clerk of Supreme Court and O. P. Fitzgerald for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The State ticket is received throughout the State with a fair degree of satisfaction, but little enthusiasm. The *Bulletin* to-day says the Central Pacific ran the convention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fourth district, to-day nominated P. P. Wiggerston for Congress.

Western Village Destroyed.

OMAHA, July 2.—Mail advices state that the entire village of Meridian, Jefferson county, Nebraska, was totally destroyed by a tornado last Saturday. Alexandria, a small town in the same county, was also badly damaged. No loss of life is reported.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, cool and partly cloudy weather and possibly light rains in the former.

The steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp, has arrived at Philadelphia.

The steamers Somerset, Bristol, England and Neckar have arrived at New York.

The Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilkesbarre wound up its business on Thursday. Arrangements have been made with the Commercial Union of London to assume and pay all risks on outstanding policies.

The fires which have raged for several weeks with great fury in the woods north and west of Alpena, Michigan, have been extinguished by the heavy rains of the last week. The loss of pine timber in Alpena county is estimated at over one hundred million feet.

Advices from the Black Hills expedition show that investigations are proving the country to be richer in gold than has heretofore been supposed. The earth down to the bed rock in every direction is filled with particles, and the quartz shows rich veins. These advices are from responsible official sources.

TILTON-BEECHER.

THE JURY DISAGREE

AND ARE FINALLY DISCHARGED.

Nine for Beecher and Three for Tilton.

Threats of Prosecution for Perjury and Conspiracy.

Moulton Publishes a Card Daring His Enemies to Come on.

Alleged Revelations by Jurors—Talk of a New Trial and Change of Venue.

Tilton to Prosecute General Tracy for Perjury.

Plymouth Church Gathering—Mr. Beecher's Talk—Brother Shearman Claims a Victory for the Defense.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Early this morning the jury in the case of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, breakfasted, and then sent a note to Judge Neilson stating that it was impossible for them to agree. The Judge returned an answer that he would be at court at ten o'clock, and would then send for counsel and communicate with the jury. At that hour His Honor stepped into his private room. There were then assembled in the court nearly the same group of Plymouth people as were there yesterday. Mrs. Beecher came in with Deacon Howard. All standing room was occupied by eleven. Ten minutes later Judge Neilson took his seat, and was followed by lawyers Porter, Shearman, Abbott, Hill and Tracy, for the defendants, and Morris and Pearsall for the plaintiff.

At seventeen minutes past twelve the jury filed into court, lookings as if they had passed a sleepless night. In reply to the question, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman Carpenter replied: "We have not, Your Honor. We regret very much that we find it impossible to agree." Judge Neilson stated that he had learned by a note from the jury early this morning that in their opinion they should be discharged, as they could not agree, and some of their number were suffering in health. He appreciated the force of that application very strongly and had called them in now at the earliest moment, giving to the counsel and others an opportunity of being present. As they were about to separate, he would like them to carry away kindly recollections and, so far as they could, remove whatever clogs they felt at being detained so long. He wished them to recollect the fact that not until yesterday did they suggest that they could not agree, and that suggestion came from their foreman, signed by eleven and accompanied by another from one juror, who thought that an agreement was possible. While he had perfect regard for and confidence in the opinion of the eleven and the explanation of the foreman, he thought something due to the twelfth juryman. He had the same thing in his mind yesterday at four o'clock, and he allowed juryman Taylor to devote his time to bringing about an agreement so far as he could. He learned from the note that they were unable to agree and that the disagreement was in reference to the weight of testimony and the credibility of some witnesses, and it appeared to him and to every person conversant with the case, that it was impossible for him to help them by any suggestions. Not even in his charge would he find means of helping them on that point, as the weight of the testimony rested with the jury. It was for them to say what witnesses they could believe and what witnesses they could not. The Court had no right to interfere, and he was glad to be assured that the disagreement did not arise from any want of attention on his part, and God knew there were some points on which he could do nothing. There was one point to which attention had been called, and he would like to learn from them explicitly that the application to take further testimony had not in any way clouded their vision or occupied their thoughts, directly or indirectly.

Foreman Carpenter assured Judge Neilson that he was right, as he had questioned many of the jury, and they all told him that they had not let it in their thoughts at all.

The Judge said he was much gratified to hear that, and since they had told him that they could not agree, he would discharge them.

The Clerk then stated that they were now discharged as jurymen.

Mr. Tracy then said that he wished it to be distinctly understood that the jury did not stand eleven to one, as rumor had it.

Judge Neilson then asked them to remain seated a few minutes, as a photographer wished to take a likeness, but Juryman Jeffreys objected and the Judge allowed them to leave the court. The room was then in confusion, every person crowding forward to have a word with the jurymen. Mrs. Beecher went to the railing and shook hands with each juryman as he passed.

The jury were all spoken to as to how they stood, to which they replied that they stood nine to three for acquittal, but the names of the jurors on either side they had taken an oath not to reveal. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton entered the court room a few minutes before the jury, but were unable to get to the front and stood near the door until the proceedings ended. As the jurymen passed into the corridors and passages, they were besieged with questions, to which they only replied by a shake of their heads. Mrs. Beecher left the court room with the Plymouth throng, and the court room was then cleared of spectators.

Thus ended the great Tilton-Beecher scandal suit. The jurors for Tilton are said to be Jeffreys, Flate and Davis. Tilton says the result is a moral victory for him.

TATTLE FROM THE JURY ROOM.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the jurors stated that they had taken a solemn oath never to reveal the secrets of the jury room, the following has been ascertained by interviewers: One juror said: "We stand to-day precisely as we did when we went up stairs to the jury room to deliberate, eight days ago." Another juror stated that at one time the jury stood eleven to one, again nine to three, and still later five to seven. There was an irreconcilable difference of opinion as to the credibility of witnesses on each side. Juryman Hull said that at times the discussions were very animated. When the jury retired a week ago, there was a small majority for defendant, but after the letter was received from Judge Neilson the result was to throw the benefit of a certain doubt in favor of defendant. Still another juror said that at one time the tide in favor of Tilton was pretty low—it was even less than three. At another time the jurors stood six to six.

A *Union* reporter learned from a semi-authoritative source that when the jury retired they stood seven to five, seven being for Beecher, four for Tilton, and one doubtful, though leaning to Tilton. This doubtful man subsequently came over to the Beecher side, and on the second ballot the jury stood eight to four—eight for Beecher and four for Tilton. When the evidence was requested and sent up to the jury one of the four, after its examination, went over to the Beecher side. On the final ballot they stood nine to three, nine for Beecher and three for Tilton.

The *Argus* says that Saturday morning a few of the Beecher men, who had been using gigantic efforts to convert Jeffreys, Davis and Flate to their side, had so far succeeded that these gentlemen at last consented to bring in a verdict for Mr. Beecher. Had the jury then been summoned to the court room Mr. Beecher would have gone forth with a declaration of his innocence by the twelve men sworn to decide on the charges against him by the evidence submitted and allowed by the Court during the trial. Some were in favor of going into court at once, but, unfortunately for Mr. Beecher, it was determined that they should delay their return to the court room until eight o'clock that evening, when they would hand to the Presiding Judge a sealed verdict. At this moment of supreme importance, one of the Beecher men made an indiscreet remark, which, though in no wise affecting the evidence in the case, occasioned a flutter of undue excitement and had the effect of converting the minority from the majority. Thus the work of many hours of tedious and conscientious argument was cheated of its result and a gloom thrown over the future deliberations of the jury, which could not be dispelled. Persistent efforts were made to counteract the result of the indiscretion, but the minority, consisting of Messrs. Jeffreys, Flate and Davis, retiring to the ground which they had compected to abandon, emphatically declined to hold any further argument on the case. They were determined to stand by Tilton. On Sunday there was no balloting, as many of the jurymen had religious scruples and declined from doing so. The ballot, however, on Monday showed that they had returned to the Tilton side, as the vote stood nine for Beecher and three for Tilton, and from this count there was no variation. When they were discharged they stood in the same relation to the case—nine for Beecher and three for Tilton.

Lawyer Shearman said to-day that the counsel for the defense had been visited several times by a friend of one man on the jury, who intimated that his verdict could be purchased. Mr. Shearman declined to state whether they would move for a new trial. A prevalent rumor is that plaintiff's counsel will move for a new trial immediately, by placing the case on the October calendar, and that as soon as it is called a motion will be made for a change of venue.

FRIDAY EVENING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH —INTERESTING REVIEWS OF THE TRIAL.

The Plymouth lecture room was crowded to excess this evening by the brethren of the church. On the platform were seated the deacons of the church, Mr. Beecher's son and the latter's wife. A small table on the platform was loaded down with bouquets. When Mr. Beecher entered he was received with loud applause.

After a hymn had been sung, Brother Shearman led in prayer. He thanked God that when the bitter cup was presented to their pastor, they were able to partake of it with him.

After the congregation had sung another hymn, Dr. White prayed, at the request of Mr. Beecher. Throughout this prayer the latter sat with his elbows resting on the table and his face buried in his hands.

MR. BEECHER'S TALK.

Another hymn followed, after which Mr. Beecher, still retaining his seat, began his talk by stating that he did not propose to say anything about that which touched all their hearts concerning himself, but that he would speak about the church and, before leaving for the summer, would say some words to them which were in his heart. There had been said a good many things about this church by persons who were ignorant of its workings. His own judgment, unwarped by passion, the fruit of years of acquaintance with it, was that by the blessing of God there had been brought into co-operation by labor in this church, a body of people such as has rarely been paralleled; not defined in wisdom, but remarkable for individualism. As a church it had dwelt in unity, which had been the result of a religious feeling. In referring to the late trial through which the church had passed, Mr. Beecher said he thanked his audience for their patience and consideration. Without any concerted action, this church had stood for two years with immense sympathy for their chosen head and pastor, and what they had done was spontaneous and not ordered. This unity of the church in sorrow and affliction for two years, was not from any arrangement between the parties, but from the indwelling spirit of God. They had passed through the Red Sea, like the Children of Israel, and were now on the other side, and the wheels of Pharaoh's chariots they could now see, sticking in the mud. [Laughter.] The speaker deprecated alienations between households, and invoked them not to break up the harmony of the church. Of all the saints he knew of, the worst were stone-throwing saints, like Shimis. There were enough of these in the editorial chairs and the pulpits. God had not baptized him for nothing, but was preparing him for a work, though he did not yet know what it was. They were living together in the habit of missionary, and God had comforted them by the way. He felt that this church was consecrated for some great work, and they were to be employed to make many hearts and make holiness not a myth, not a poem, but a reality. Let them therefore rejoice, as God was leading them step by step to Zion.

REMARKS OF BROTHER SHEARMAN.

With these words Mr. Beecher concluded, and Mr. Shearman arose and said that he had been for twelve months a victim of the "policy of silence," since that evening of the 25th of June, when he had an interview with Benjamin F. Tracy, a man who was as high above those who attacked him as heaven was above earth. Since that time they had gone on until they had won the victory. Aye! emphatically declared the speaker, and it was a victory. Referring to the persecutions of the church, he said he rejoiced that the Lord for them, and then, dwelling for a moment on the letters of Mr. Beecher produced at the late trial, he said that, for the outside world say what it would, he looked on those letters as the proudest feature of Mr. Beecher's case. He would have considered him Beecher's enemy and a traitor if he had not expressed penitence when he learned that he had alienated a wife from her husband, and he would have despised Mr. Beecher had he acted otherwise. He was sorry if he himself had spoken evil of any man, but he could not help it, and now that the battle was won as soon to leave, he hoped that they would join him in pledging Mr. Beecher their fidelity and, God helping them, they would never leave him. Letters uttered from the press or pulpit could make them leave him, and ten thousand juries could not make them doubt his word. They would go through with him to the end, whatever that might be. To quote from Scripture, said Mr. Shearman, "I will go where thou goest, live where thou livest; and the people shall be my people, and thy God my God; I will die when thou dost, and where thou art buried, there shall I be buried also."

As Mr. Shearman concluded he stood in his eyes and in the eyes of those about him, while his voice grew husky. Mr. Beecher then pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

TILTON TO PROSECUTE TRACY.

The *Times* to-morrow will publish the following: A *Times* reporter ascertained to-night, from the most reliable authority, that the next movement on the part of Tilton will be to indict General Tracy for perjury upon grounds that Tilton, Moulton and Woodruff distinctly stated to him that the charge against Beecher was adultery, while he swore on the witness stand that it had reference to improper proposals only. Tilton has been advised to take this step by counsel who have had nothing to do with the trial, and it is said that the order toward it will be taken in the matter without delay.

THE PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY TALK.

An inquiry being made of Colonel Henry Barton Beecher, as to the truth or falsity of the report that Francis D. Moulton was to be arrested on charges growing out of the developments in the Loeder-Price perjury case, he referred the inquirer to Lawyer Shearman. The latter merely said, "Moulton is not in Brooklyn to be arrested. He is consulting with General Butler." When asked if Mr. Moulton was to be arrested, Mr. Shearman said the question was one he could not answer. Mr. Beach has intimated that next week there will be more earnest efforts made to get at the bottom of the Loeder-Price conspiracy. He told Mr. Shearman on Wednesday that he would be called on to testify as to his connection with the case.

CARD FROM MOULTON.

The following card from Mr. Moulton appeared in this evening's *Argus*:

To the Editor of the Argus:

SIR—The New York *Tribune*, a paper in the interest of Henry Ward Beecher, published this morning the following paragraph: "The evidence of Joseph M. Pearsoll, in the Loeder case, reported in full elsewhere, so seriously implicates Francis D. Moulton in the manufacture of the false affidavits of Price and Loeder that the counsel for Mr. Beecher have already taken steps to indict him for conspiracy, as well as subornation of perjury, and will make application to go before the next Grand Jury. If Mr. Moulton should return to Brooklyn before the Grand Jury meets, he will be arrested and an examination be had preliminary to action by the Grand Jury."

A judicial examination of the origin of the Price-Loeder affidavits, and of my connection with them, is exactly what I desire. Accordingly I have returned to Brooklyn to meet the menace of Mr. Beecher's minions, and I hereby challenge and defy them to institute their threatened proceedings

FRANCIS D. MOULTON,
124 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
July 2, 1875.

FIRE RECORD.

Cincinnati—$5,000.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—George H. Waters & Co.'s pail factory, on Pendleton street, this city, was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000, early this morning.

DISASTROUS FIRE—Loss $100,000.

A fire broke out, late to-night, in the Lee Box and Lumber Company's premises, corner of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-first street, which was destroyed, together with a stable containing six horses. A valuable stock of lumber was also burned. Loss $100,000; insurance $75,000.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A dispatch from London reports Lady Franklin's health slowly improving.

Daniel O'Leary started, at Chicago, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, to walk 150 miles in thirty-two hours without sleep or rest.

R. A. Thompson, for many years commercial editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has purchased a half interest in that paper, and will in future conduct the business department, Col. A. J. Kellar remaining in charge of the editorial department.

DENIAL OF THE STORY OF TILTON BEFORE THE INDICTMENT AGAINST TWEED.

This afternoon Judge Brady handed in an opinion conveying his decision on David Dudley Fields' motion to quash the indictments against William M. Tweed. He denies the motion, except as regards two indictments, which it was conceded at the argument are superseded, and says the objections raised should be made, if at all, on a plea, not on a motion to quash.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Member of the Foreign Legation on a Spree.

District Commissioners Pay Off the Chicago Bonds.

The President Orders an Observance of the Fifth.

Additional Dismissals from the Treasury Department.

No More Loafing Clerks in the Neighboring Fruit Stores.

Civil Rights Reversed—Colored Landlord Sued for Refusing Lodging to a White Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1875.

A Diplomatic Foreigner in Disgrace.

Diplomatic circles here are much excited over an incident in connection with a member of one of the foreign legation. The gentleman aforesaid was detailed to proceed to one of the Northern cities to make certain investigations for the benefit of the naval service of his Government. He fell into bad company, was perfectly oblivious of his own actions for several days, had a personal *rencontre* in a faro bank, in which he was much bruised, and came back here without any report. The gossip among his associates is that he will be ordered home.

The District's Contribution to Chicago.

The District Commissioners to-day paid off the one hundred thousand dollars of seven per cents. bonds authorized by the Territorial Assembly of this District to be issued for the relief of Chicago, after the great fire of 1871.

Fifth of July.

By order of the President, all the Departments in this city will be closed on Monday, the 5th inst., and the Navy Yard will also be closed on that day.

The Treasury Department.

Additional dismissals took place in the Treasury Department to-day, but not so many as were expected. The employees are still very anxious. The Secretary has issued an order forbidding the clerks in his Department leaving their desks during office hours, on pain of dismissal. This will break up the habit of loafing around the lunch counters and sample rooms in the vicinity of the Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1875.

CIVIL RIGHTS UPSIDE DOWN.

A suit was entered yesterday by a white man against Henry Smith, colored, who keeps a lodging house, for ejecting him from his house, saying that he would accommodate no white person.

MARIETTA, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD REFUSES TO CARRY THE MAILS.

The Postoffice Department was advised to-day that the Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company had refused to carry the mails over its line between Marietta and Mount Dover, Ohio. The Postmaster General would not increase its pay for the service beyond what the law allows.

The "Fever-Tree."

The *eucalyptus*, or blue-gum tree of Australia, was discovered by a French scientist, Labiliardiere, who visited Van Diemen's Land in 1792. The great size and beauty of the tree soon gave it a place in the botanical gardens of Europe. Its medicinal qualities, however, for which it is now so famous, do not seem to have become known until about thirty years ago. The colonists of Tasmania used it for a great variety of purposes, but were ignorant of its power as an antiseptic. This was particularly discovered in Spain. In 1860, the neighborhood of the City of Valencia was planted with the eualyptus. A marked improvement in the healthfulness of the district followed. The Spaniards forthwith dubbed it the "fever-tree." It was soon afterwards introduced into Algeria, the climate of which seems to be especially adapted to it. It may fairly be said to be naturalized there, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the La Plata States of South America, and in California. Outside of these climates, lacks a precious life. After a trial for many years in Southern France, it has failed, as a rule, to become hardy, or to suck up and destroy the poisonous vapors of the swamps in which it was planted. The few dozen specimens planted within the walls of Rome are nearly all alive, but they grow in them are vigorous. Within a year or two, the Trappist Monks at the Tre Fontane Convent have set out large plantations of the trees, and are trying them with the utmost care. This may fairly be looked upon as a decisive experiment. The place known as Tre Fontane—the Three Fountains—lies some miles south of Rome, and is the seat of a magnificent monastery. Yet its climate is so deadly that the splendid buildings, rich in mosaics, marbles and frescoes, lie wholly desolate during the summer. Trying to live in them then would be certain death. If the blue gum tree makes the Tre Fontane healthy, it can be relied on to do the same elsewhere, so seriously implicates Francis D. Moulton in the manufacture of the false affidavits of Price and Loeder that the counsel for Mr. Beecher have already taken steps to indict him for conspiracy, as well as subornation of perjury, and will make application to go before the next Grand Jury. If Mr. Moulton should return to Brooklyn before the Grand Jury meets, he will be arrested and an examination be had preliminary to action by the Grand Jury."

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A dispatch from London reports Lady Franklin's health slowly improving.

Daniel O'Leary started, at Chicago, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, to walk 150 miles in thirty-two hours without sleep or rest.

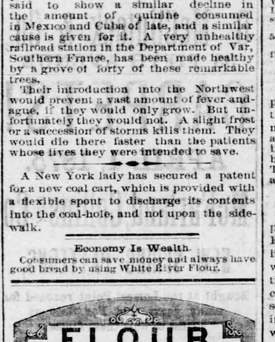
R. A. Thompson, for many years commercial editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has purchased a half interest in that paper, and will in future conduct the business department, Col. A. J. Kellar remaining in charge of the editorial department.

DENIAL OF THE STORY OF TILTON BEFORE THE INDICTMENT AGAINST TWEED.

This afternoon Judge Brady handed in an opinion conveying his decision on David Dudley Fields' motion to quash the indictments against William M. Tweed. He denies the motion, except as regards two indictments, which it was conceded at the argument are superseded, and says the objections raised should be made, if at all, on a plea, not on a motion to quash.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.



BUY THE GREAT

WHITE RIVER,

IF YOU WANT GOOD FLOUR.

Guaranteed the Best in the Country for the price.

Money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.

☞ BEWARE of Flour represented as being the same under other brands.

☞ No Retail House Connected.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

1875.

NEW TEA!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

GARDEN GROWN.

1875.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY INUNDATIONS.

PARIS, July 2.—It is estimated that the destruction of property by inundations in the southwestern portion of France will amount to 300,000,000 francs. The number of persons who perished is estimated at 3,000. President MacMahon continues his visits through the inundated districts.

The subscription list opened by President MacMahon for the relief of the sufferers in the valley of the Garonne, now foots up $150,000.

Switzerland.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

BERNE, July 2.—The National Council has voted 25,000 francs to defray the expenses of a proper representation of Swiss products and industry at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. Of the larger European States, Russia is the only one which has declined to encourage participation in the Exhibition.

England.

INDIA ASKS INSTRUCTION IN THE BURMESE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, July 2.—The Indian Government is in communication with the Indian Office relative to the action necessary to take in regard to Burmah. Sir Douglas Forsyth has left for Simla.

PASSAGE OF THE CANADA COPYRIGHT BILL.

LONDON, July 3, 5 A. M.—The House of Lords last night passed the Canada Copyright bill.

MENNONITES FOR CANADA.

The steamer Peruvian, for Quebec, takes out 360 mennonite emigrants.

Ireland.

OFFICIAL SCORE OF TUESDAY'S MATCH.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The official score of the international rifle match at Dollymount, on Tuesday, which is published to-day, gives Dakin fifty-two, instead of fifty-one, at the 1,000 yards range, and makes the number of points by which the American beat the Irish team thirty-nine, instead of thirty-eight.

THE ABERCORN CUP.

The contest for the Abercorn cup, at Dollymount, ended to-day. Edmund Johnson, of the Irish team, won by a total score of 58. Jackson, with nine bulls made higher scores, but as they had been winners before, the cup was awarded to Johnson. Of the Americans, the best scores were as follows: Bulger, 50; Gleason, 369, Bodine 364, Coleman 359. The Americans won several all-comers' prizes to-day. The weather was bad for the riflemen. Rain fell during the day and there was a high wind.

MAJOR LEECH'S RETIREMENT.

Dublin journals, referring to Major Leech's retirement from the captaincy of the Irish team, concur in saying that Ireland is indebted to Major Leech for long range shooting, which he established in the face of great difficulties.

Spain.

CARLISTS CLAIM A VICTORY OVER GENERAL LOMA.

LONDON, July 2.—Carlist dispatches from Spain say that, in an engagement June 21st, the Alfonsist General Loma was worsted, with a loss of 1,200, and retreated to Orduna.

MADRID, July 2.—The Carlists are bombarding Hermani. They have evacuated the Province of Valencia and concentrated in Castellon and Teruel.

ALFONSIST ACCOUNT OF THE CARLIST VICTORY.

LONDON, July 3, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Madrid says that General Jovellar reports the defeat of the united bands of Dorregarray, Cucala and Vellalain, between Vistavella and Villa Franca. The Carlists suffered heavy losses on the field, and fled disorderly toward Valseca. The chief villain was killed. Gen. Campos reports a success in Catalonia. Gen. Loma has defeated the Carlists who attacked Cacadilla and Berbesans. The Madrid Government is showing great vigor toward Carlist sympathizers, several of whom have been banished.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 2.—Steamships Cornwall and Scythia, from New York, and Ohio, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 2, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Consols for money 94 7-16; do. for account 94 7-16. United States bonds—1865, 105½; do. 1867, 106½; do. 1868, 106½; new 5's, 103¾. Railroads—New York Central, 95; Illinois Central, 125; preferred, 21. Tallow 60s 6d. Spirits of petroleum 1s 4d.

PARIS, July 2.—Rentes 64 francs 75 centimes. Liverpool, July 2.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 7 5-16d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculation and export and 6,100 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 5d@9s 10d. Corn—Mixed 29s 3d. Pork—Western 72s 6d; Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 72s 6d. Lard 59s. Cheese 69s. Refined petroleum 9½; spirits do 7½d. Tallow 41s.

FRANKFORT, July 2.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 88¾.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

South Carolina Bank Suspended.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—The suspension of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company of Columbia, is announced. Hardy Solomon, the President, attributes the suspension to a heavy run by depositors, together with the impossibility of collecting loans due the bank. The State deposits in the suspended bank amount to about $200,000.

Forecasting the End of Epidemics.

In the year 1866 Dr. Parr foretold the impending decline of the cattle plague in England, from a discussion of the weekly list of cases. The number of weekly cases was still increasing at the time, but he noticed a decrease in the rate of weekly increase, and as the continuance of this would soon bring the number of attacks to a maximum, he concluded that the turning point was near. Dr. Evans has lately been investigating the behavior of cholera and scarlet fever in London, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this method of prognostication was not capable of more extensive use, and what were the best means to, in the course of an epidemic for forming an opinion. He constructed charts of the weekly reports of these diseases, and found that there were several coincidences between these charts and the calculated progress of the diseases. But he was not able to determine what was the best period for basing calculations upon. The rate of increase was found to vary very much in the earlier and later stages of an epidemic, and he could only say that the rate varied most irregularly in the earlier weeks, and that therefore the later weeks offered the best grounds for predictions. This result is disappointing, as it shows that the significant period of an epidemic is confined to intensely hateful limits, and if these are exceeded at either end by even one week, considerable inaccuracies in the results may follow. Especially is it unfortunate that the early weeks of an epidemic do not permit of safe prophetical calculations.—"Scientific Miscellany," *in the Gaitway for July.*

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have decided not to commute the sentence of Pomeroy, the boy-murderer.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A WELL established business in this city. For particulars address, with real name, Lock Box 697, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

2,000 *Barrels to arrive this week via Baltimore and Ohio Road.*

PRICES FIRM!

Dealers need not hesitate to order at present rates.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

255 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FRONT AND Back Rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 60 Ross. Location central and pleasant.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington. Thirty-fifth ward. Lot 14x125. Fruit Trees, Grapevines, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—NO. 188 Federal Street, Allegheny City, containing 9 Rooms and in good repairs. Possession given immediately. It is suitable for a large private family, or well located and arranged for a good Boarding House. For terms apply on premises.

FOR RENT—GLASS HOUSE—STAR Glass Works, at Bellaire, in good order, with fires blocked, Coal and Coke at 3 and 4 cents, delivered in factory. For rent on advantageous terms. Good opportunity for Co-operative Company or any others. Apply to THEO. G. SULLIVAN, Bellaire, Ohio.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

OVER forty-eight million dollars will be paid in New York city for interest due this month, and nine millions in Boston. Philadelphia and our own Commonwealth will also pay several millions more.

THE editor of the Democratic St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette*, "squarely" doubts whether religion is "worth what it legitimately demands for its support." Let him try it: perhaps his doubts might be removed.

THE Internal Revenue Department' expects to have about one hundred an seventy-five whisky cases to try next fall besides the forty or fifty distilleries and rectifying houses seized. Convictions ought to be had in every instance.

IT WILL be some time yet before a complete statement can be made of the business of the Treasury for the fiscal year just closed. Several days' receipts of customs at San Francisco are unreported; as also at New Orleans and someother minor ports.

IT IS predicted that Baltimore will have four steamer lines to Europe within five years. The Baltimore and Ohio Company already have two, and the Pennsylvania Company have good propositions to start two as soon as the facilities are furnished for their proper accommodation.

THE mail service of the whole country, unprecedented in extent, webbing every State and Territory, bringing our most populous commercial cities in direct and rapid communication with the humblest villages, was on Thursday put into full operation under the lettings of this spring.

A VIRGINIA geologist who has for some time been working into the mineral resources of Copper ridge, near Knoxville, Tennessee, reports silver and other minerals in the greatest abundance, as well as salt. He says he has followed the vein all the way from Virginia. Possibly—Salting it as he went.

THE commercial treaty between this country and Belgium, by which steamers engaged in regular navigation between these countries, and Bremen and Sweden and the United States, were exempt from the tax on tonnage, expired on Thursday. Hereafter the tonnage tax will be levied on all such vessel.

FLORIDA is meeting her July interest promptly. The debt of the State is but $1,200,000, and the coupons of her bonds are received for taxes. Financially Republican Florida is all right, and the large number of Northern people who are now resting in that State for purposes of health and climatic advantage are helping to put it fairly upon its feet again.

THE Board of Centennial Commissioners desire it to be understood that in order to insure reception the minerals and manufactured products to be exhibited at the Exposition must be delivered in Philadelphia by the first of next January, and that, so far as possible, applications for space should be made within the next thirty days. The work, it should be remembered, is a mammoth undertaking.

A NUMBER of the favorite theories of fruit-growers have been scattered to the winds by the results of this year. In previous years whenever a sharp frost occurred at the time the peach-tree was blooming it was always concluded that the fruit was killed. That theory failed to work this season, however, because while the peach-trees were in bloom in lower Delaware and Maryland, there were not only severe hard frosts, but hard freezing and thick ice formed, and yet there will be an enormous crop in all sections of the peninsula. Six or eight, and even ten million baskets are talked of.

THE railroad war does not seem yet to be terminated. The Baltimore *American* of July 1 says:

"It is now nearly three weeks since the compact, which it was thought at the time would settle the differences between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies, was agreed upon by President Scott and Vice President King. Notwithstanding this fact the relations of the two companies, as far as outward appearances are concerned, are virtually unchanged. The cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company are seen passing over the Philadelphia and Amboy road, the flaming war bulletins still grace the dead walls of this and other cities, and tickets at cut rates are yet to be had at all of the railroad men here are confident that July 1, at least, would see the compact in force, necessitating a great advance in rates all around. Inquiries yesterday developed that it was not likely that any change in the situation would take place to-day."

FIELDS containing a superior article of bituminous coal have recently been discovered on the Puyallup river, in Western Washington Territory. It is believed by the discoverer, Mr. P. O. EASTWICK, a mining engineer thoroughly familiar with the coal beds of our own State, that the entire Puget Sound covers coal, and that the bed-rock of the great Archipelago of the Northwest is the roof of a vast unopened coal mine. The coals found in the Puget Sound basin are lignite, while those of Puyallup Valley are bituminous and anthracite, and it so the latter fields will furnish the only anthracite mined out of this State. The coal is much better in quality than that imported by the cities of the Pacific slope, and practically inexhaustible in supply, according to Mr. EASTWICK's theory.

UNTIL the first of this month the Treasury Department had not been reorganized by law since 1853. The patch-work of statutes relating to it enacted since that time is now replaced with a new and more harmonious code. The changes are not very sweeping, but the Department will probably be somewhat more efficiently served than it has been for several years. Some of the features of the Department are very old. The salaries of the auditors were fixed by law at $3,000 per annum in 1799. For more than seventy years, the salaries of those officers, thus fixed at $3,000, have stuck there, while others, then fixed at $1,500 and $2,000, have been raised to $4,500, or above that amount. On the 31st of December, 1873, there were employed in the Treasury 2,675 persons, with an aggregate annual compensation of $3,361,753 95. Under the new law the number of employees is fixed at 2,291 persons, with an aggregate annual compensation of $2,854,150. So, showing a reduction by the bill of three hundred and eighty-four employees, and a saving of $507,600 45.

THE London *Economist*, a high practical authority on financial matters, points out, in the last issue which has come to hand, that most of the firms which have recently failed in England had been supported for some time by the London discount market, and but for such assistance would have broken down long ago. The inference, therefore, is that a very large amount of bad paper has been long kept afloat by re-discount at the hands of bill-brokers of no corresponding property, and who did not know their business, and that the simultaneous discovery of the whole mass will cause many important bad debts, which will reduce the profits of the London banks. It would seem that this is a natural result of the immense accumulations of money in those institutions and of the loose way in which they are put in the market, and that unless there is a prompt change to a more cautious system, more mischief may be expected in the same way. There are no openings nowadays for great strikes and fancy profits.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will shortly have a new rival in the field, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to run from Norfolk to Yorktown. The road now runs from Richmond on the James river to a point on the Ohio river known as Huntington, one hundred and fifty miles above Cincinnati and three hundred and fifteen miles below this city. A very large and active interest has, we learn, recently been started in the direction of forming rail connections with this road west, northwest and southwest to Chicago, Memphis and New Orleans. Some of these propositions are in course of early adoption. The road has its eastern terminus now at Richmond with fourteen feet of water at its docks and along the river, with prospects of eighteen feet in early expectation through dredging of the James river authorized and about to be done. A branch is to be carried along the peninsula to Yorktown or somewhere between the York and James rivers, on the Chesapeake, where the largest vessels can go even without a pilot to the piers and elevators it is proposed to erect. This will make another very close and short connection with Chicago, and with the bituminous coal fields and iron and salt mines of West Virginia in the way.

THE protection policy, which for so many years had but few advocates outside of Pennsylvania, is rapidly becoming the policy of many leading States, especially in the South and West. The whole nation will, before long, see clearly enough the necessity for developing and fostering manufacturing industries of all kinds. Speaking on this point, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The great manufacturing growth at the South and in the West of recent years is familiarly known. Now the Pacific re-sponds, and is rapidly creating a sentiment that will have weight in national action hereafter. San Francisco, despite her mining, agriculture and grazing that employ a majority of all available labor, has learned the necessity of fostering manufactures and has so much at stake now, and is so well informed, that she can be reckoned a good ally of the East henceforth. The total manufactures there have been increased from $52,602,475 in value, excluding gold and silver refined, in 1870, to $67,-338,930 annually, with an invested capital of more than $50,000,000. The manufacture of mining and agricultural machinery has been very great, and new industries are projected owing to the value of these.

"These are gratifying results in themselves, but are more gratifying as agencies for future and greater results of the same nature. Each advertises more definitely and generally the possibilities that exist for rendering every section powerful in a particular enterprise, and employing that to focus and improve other enterprises—the English colonists in Virginia, agricultural as they are; the Mennonites in the West, pastoral as they have always been, and even the sugar planters and dealers in Louisiana, showing the steady spread of conviction that manufactures are needed by them and by the industries of the country on which their profits depend. Oregon, Nevada and Texas are to some degree in the same category; and everywhere, as at no former time, new States and old, those that have manufactured and those that have not, are falling into line and reaching a position where their subscription to the support of domestic fabrication can be counted. All of this is highly encouraging. It shows that the most powerful argument in behalf of national industry is quietly gaining power, and that of a nature that can neither be talked or written down. Knowledge alone is necessary to secure the end, and the knowledge is being won in realized profits. Pennsylvania is gaining friends where they never before existed and allies who can be depended upon henceforth in every struggle."

THE grievance of the Granger, so far as it related to the transportation question, would seem to have vanished out of sight. Freights by lake, canal and railway were never so low as during this season. The Buffalo *Express* of Thursday says that for several days the rate from Chicago to that port by lake, either steam or sail vessels, has been 2¾ cents per bushel for wheat and 2¼ cent per bushel for corn, and out of this the vessel pays about ½ cent per bushel for discharging cargo at the latter place. The present rates by canal from Buffalo to New York are 7½ cents per bushel for wheat and 6¾ cents per bushel for corn. The lowest rate, however, reached this season was 6¾ cents for wheat and 6 cents for corn about the first of the month. In consequence of an elevator contest at Buffalo, the grain passes free of elevation charges. Thus the cost of transportation through from Chicago to New York by lake and canal is only 9¼ cents per bushel for wheat, and 8¾ cents per bushel for corn. This is without parallel. The average rate for the month of June was 3 cents per bushel for wheat, and 2.7 cents per bushel for corn on lake from Chicago to Buffalo, and 6.8 cents per bushel for wheat, 6.3 cents per bushel for corn on canal from Buffalo to New York. The only years in which the record approaches these figures were 1874, 1858 and 1859. The average lake freights for the month of June was then 2.4 cents per bushel for wheat, 3.9 cents per bushel for corn in 1874, 4.2 cents per bushel for wheat, 3.7 cents per bushel for corn in 1859, and 4.1 cents per bushel for wheat, 3.7 cents per bushel for corn in the year 1858. The average canal freight for the month of June was 11.3 cents per bushel for wheat, 10.3 cents per bushel for corn in 1874, 11.2 cents per bushel for wheat, 9.7 cents per bushel for corn in 1859, and 10.6 cents per bushel for wheat, 9.1 cents per bushel for corn in the year 1858.

ACCORDING to an interesting table published in the Boston *Advertiser*, showing the tonnage of the principal maritime nations at the close of last year as compared with their tonnage in 1870, British shipping has declined from 6,993,000 to 5,384,-000 tons, and American shipping from 2,400,000 to 2,182,000 tons. German shipping, which was entered as third in the list in 1870, has also declined, while the Italian and Norwegian fleets have increased. There is also a decrease in the shipping of Denmark, Holland, France, Russia and Spain, and the only increase of any consequence has occurred in Norway and Italy. The total tonnage is 14,500,000 in 1874, against 16,000,000 tons in 1870. The decrease in the number of vessels is proportionately much less than that in tonnage, which shows that, contrary to the usually received theory, the average tonnage is not increasing. On comparing our own with other countries there is very little reason for discouragement. Considering all the circumstances, it is rather cause for satisfaction that we have held our own so well, and that at the end of 1874 we had still one-seventh of the registered tonnage of sea-going vessels in the world. Moreover, it is to be remembered that our coastwise vessels are not included in this summary. The last report of the Register of the Treasury showed a total registered and enrolled tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of three and a half million tons, the shipping of Great Britain, home and foreign, at the same time being only five and three-quarters million tons.

LAST WINTER, it will be remembered, the Kansas Legislature passed an act authorizing counties and towns to issue bonds for the purchase of seed grain for spring planting in the grasshopper districts. Soon after the Legislature adjourned the Supreme Court declared this act to be unconstitutional. The impoverished farmers were thus rendered powerless to help themselves in the way of procuring grain, and the outlook was dispiriting in the extreme to those who were expecting to retrieve last year's ill fortune during the incoming season. In this emergency the State Relief Committee took hold of the matter. All the funds on hand at the time, amounting to some $20,000, were promptly applied to the purchase of seeds, which were distributed with care and in good season for planting; and the unexampled crops that will be raised in Kansas this year will, it appears, be chiefly due to this timely work, for without it not one acre in ten could have been cultivated. Except for the beneficence of generous hearts in other States, however, the committee would have had no funds to expend. The bounteous harvests of Kansas are in reality the fruitage of human sympathy and love. And thus again is exemplified the wonderful and beautiful significance of the memorable saying: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

AMONG the mass of Centennial literature resurrected are two circulars issued at about the same time by the American and English authorities for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. One, published at Cambridge, offers "youths of spirit" a "truly liberal and generous" bounty of $12 if they will enter the American army. Soldiers will be enrolled, it says, on "tuesday, wednesday, thursday, frydav and saturday." After "spending a few happy years in viewing the different parts of this beautiful continent," they can "return home to their friends, with pockets full of money and their heads covered with laurels." The British, then quartered at Boston, wished "spirited fellows," and promised them £5 bounty, good pay, and, after the end of the war, "50 acres of land, where every gallant hero may retire and enjoy his bottle and lass." How modest all this looks when compared with the enormous bounties paid during our late civil war, when thousands of dollars were spent in this way. Yet the "youths of spirit" who took their $12 were quite as good fighters as those who pocketed their $100 in later years.

The prize medal of the Wisconsin University was this season won by a young lady graduate.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Even Beecher has his Price.

The day we don't celebrate this year—the Fourth.

The new twenty cent pieces are in circulation in California and Nevada.

Found his level. Gratz Brown is to take the editorship of the Bourbon St. Louis *Times*.

The law and the Gospel. A fashionable New York church has just gone into bankruptcy.

A San Francisco man has been sent to jail for fifty days, because he kissed a little girl against her will.

Italy has had a visitation of locusts, which appeared in vast numbers in the vicinity of Verona.

Hogginh. The pork men want their subscriptions to the new Cincinnati music hall put on a separate list.

There is a great demand for half-dimes on the Pacific coast, where the nickels will only circulate at a discount.

Mr. McGeachy has retired from the *Danburian Press*. Now let him stay retired. The public are already tired of him.

By the first of next January the cars will be running from the Ohio river to the Cumberland over the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Of the pretty sum of $13,995,000, the indebtedness of towns in Connecticut, $5,500,-000 represents moneys voted in aid of railroads.

The London *Court Journal* says that Sankey is the sweetest and loudest singer through his nose they ever had in that country.

Having perused the immigration returns of this country, Peru will expend a million dollars to promote immigration from Eu-to that empire.

While Grace Greenwood is in Europe, the Colorado officials have sold her pretty cottage at Manitou for taxes. It realized seventy-five dollars.

In an action before the New York Marine Court on Thursday, it transpired that all the witnesses had been married and were divorced.

That was a strange dispensation of lightning, the killing of James Hewlit at Hylestown, New Jersey, while engaged in distributing tracts.

Ann Eliza Young has made a new affidavit against Brigham Young in Boston, as a preliminary to a new prosecution against him for perjury.

The "reform" movement among the New York Democracy is headed by Ben. Wood, a policy dealer, and John Morrissey, a professional gambler.

Professor Tice has a meteorological book in press which, in lieu of a better name, might very appropriately be called "Every Man His Own Equinoctialist."

Mariposa mining stock has advanced from 6½ to 12½ within two weeks, while the sales are very large, reaching the other day over a million dollars at par.

The recent terrible epidemic of measles in Fiji was an early result of civilization, the disease having been communicated to the natives from a British man-of-war.

Van Pelt and Sam Cary are friends no longer. Van has recovered from his backsliding, and will not associate with his old companions. The Chicago *Tribune* found it out.

Judge Neilson has succeeded in securing for an aggrieved plaintiff in a libel case against a Brooklyn newspaper the suggestive sum of six cents damages. Let Tilton take heart of hope.

"Latin and Greek are all right," said a Washington county farmer to his son, a young graduate, the other day, "but gimmne a man who can plow around an appie tree 'thout touching the roots."

The Chicago *Times* thinks it is a great pity that, when a man attempts the double role of murder and suicide, he does not commence with the latter. So it is. Our criminals do need educating in this direction.

Silver has just been discovered at Petosky, the northern terminus of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, Michigan, while boring an artesian well, at the depth of 150 feet. The show is said to be very rich.

The Chicago Typographical Union has decided to submit the proposition for a reduction of wages recently made by the newspaper proprietors to arbitration, the finding of the arbitrators to be binding on the union.

Thick glass is hereafter to be cemented to the walls of the London hospitals, thus making a non-absorbent surface which can at all times be kept clean with ease, adding much to the sanitary condition of the apartments.

A novel feature of Newport's 4th of July celebration will be a race between two submarine divers, each to run from the bottom of the harbor in his armor, and to tow the boat in which his air-pump is carried to a certain point.

A millionaire of Granville, Wisconsin, has recently made a will, in which he leaves $50,000 to any incorporated town or village in Wisconsin that will not tolerate a brass band. Now that's something like philanthrophy.

The Winsted, Connecticut, pin factory turns out nearly six millions pins a day, thirty-six millions per week, or about a pin for each man, woman and child in the United States. Now then "what becomes of all the pins?"

PERSONAL.

"Jump-up-and-run-away-and-then-sit-down-again" is the name of a Red Cloud Indian who has just taken the war-path. He must have sat down on a bayonet-point.

The Leyden University of Holland, at its three hundredth anniversary, conferred the title of doctor upon Professor Simon Newcomb, who has just retired from the United States Naval Observatory.

Mr. Greenough has just completed in Italy, and will ship to Boston in a few weeks, the statue of John Winthrop, which the State is to place in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, with a statue of Samuel Adams, as a contribution to the national gallery.

The Hualapais Indians, who are said to be in want of food, number, according to the report of ex-Commissioner Walker in 1872, about 1,500. They inhabit the country near the Colorado river, in Western Arizona, and have been (in part) fed at Camps McDowell, Beal's Spring and Date Creek.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, who has just arrived in London, has a sister residing at Dresden, who, for love of a German clerk in the house of a Zanzibar merchant, turned Christian, ran away with him to Hamburg, and since his death has lived at Dresden for the education of her children. She is now staying in London in order to meet her brother, who has expressed a disposition to be reconciled to her.

H.

Cophetua wedded a beggar maid, and "Falstaff" Hackett married his servant girl, but neither of them attended to the bride's previous education. Lord Blank, a London widower, has been wiser. For some time he has been the subject of scandal because of his intimacy with a parlor maid. The other day he married her, and it turns out that he has devoted every evening for a year to her instruction; the result being a tasteful, refined and accomplished lady, who easily takes her place in society.

It was in Springfield, Mass., that two respectable families, wearied by the importunities of the son of one family and the daughter of the other, consented to allow the pair to be married on the 4th of July, although the engaged parties were much too young. Preparations on a large scale were being made by the bride's family, when that precocious young lady calmly informed her parents that they were doing a lot of work for nothing, because she was married just a year ago! At that time the couple were both at school, but had become tired waiting to grow up, and had married secretly while on a pleasure drive to a Connecticut town.

An English officer of high rank, Colonel Valentine Baker, who is the commander of the Prince of Wales' crack regiment of Hussars, is in trouble. Recently some of the passengers in a train on the South-western Railway were startled by the sound of screams, and, looking out, saw a woman standing on the footboard of a carriage, and holding on with difficulty. After several fruitless attempts to attract the attention of the guards or engine driver, a laborer on the line contrived to make himself understood by signals, and the train was stopped. It was then found that the lady was a passenger in the train, and had traveled in the same compartment with Colonel Baker, but had been driven to take refuge in this dreadful manner from his brutal attempt to insult her. This, at least, is her account of the matter, and the Colonel was immediately apprehended and will be put on trial. It appears that the unfortunate young lady rode on the step of the railway carriage for a distance of four or five miles, and was almost insensible when the train was stopped. There was no means of communication in the train between the passengers and the guard or driver. It is needless to say that, on every ground, this horrible story has produced a painful sensation, and one of the results will no doubt be the renewal of the agitation for compelling the companies to provide some method of signaling to the officers in charge of a train.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

The Days that Make Men Sweat.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WOOSTER, O., June 30, 1875.

The University of Wooster was organized on the 18th of December, 1866, and on the 7th of September, 1870, it was dedicated. From its very inception the aim has been to make it throughout all its departments the equal of Harvard or Yale, or any of the thousand-and-one institutions of the kind in America. As it grows in age it grows in renown. The past year has been an unusually successful one. Some 233 students have been in attendance. Twenty-six seniors, 33 juniors, 42 sophomores, 52 freshmen, in the Collegiate Department; and 25 seniors, 30 middles, 24 juniors in the Preparatory Department; besides some 45 who attended the Medical Department at Cleveland. Of these 193 were residents of Ohio, 29 of Pennsylvania, 5 of West Virginia, and the balance of Illinois, Iowa, &c.

The commencement ceremonies were ushered in this season by the anniversary exercises of the Athenian Literary Society, which came off last Thursday evening. As usual the young bucks of the society delivered learned orations on obscure subjects, and in various other ways siezed the once-in-a-year opportunity of raising the latent jealousy of the lesser and less learned members of the community to the boiling point. The Irving Society gave a similar exhibition of the wonderful precocity of its members to a large audience on the evening following. The main attraction of the evening was the alumni address by Thomas Boyd, of Chicago.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, late pastor of the Mount Auburn Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon in Kupe chapel to a crowded house. Among the reverend gentlemen present from abroad we noticed Messrs. Milholland, Alcott, Colmery, H. H. Wells and Dr. Williard, President of Heidelberg College. The following is a list of the members of the graduating class.

Milton Estil Caldwell, Robert Reid Carpenter, Samuel Willis Chidester, John Newton Ervin, Edgar Alson Galbreath, Charley Titus Jamieson, Willis Miller Kemper, James Wollasey Kirk, Adolf Lehmann, Albert Zacharia McGogney, John McSweeney, Jr., Kate McSweeney, Ada J. Mullins, Mary E. Parsons, Charles Hiram Purmort, Harry Anna Semple, William Syester Thomas, Thomas Milton Thompson, Jr., Hugh Milligan Ware, David R. Workman, John Newton Wright, S. Hall Young.

On Sunday evening the Rev. William S. Plumer, D.D., LL. D., of the Columbia, (S. C.) Theological Seminary, delivered a discourse on "The Spirit of Foreign Missions," before the Brainard Society.

Monday was class-day. In the afternoon nearly 1,500 persons were present. Dr. A. Galbreath, of Newark, Ohio, gave a vivid history of the class of '75, and the orchestra of the Great Western Band, of Pittsburgh, who received $400 for their music this week, produced some exceptionally stirring notes. We extract the following from Galbreath's "speech :"

Average age—22 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 3 days, 19 hours, 38 minutes, 10.7 seconds.
Total weight—1 ton, 19 hundredweight, 3 quarters, 3 pounds.
Average weight—139 pounds.
No. wearing boots, 3—Wright, Caldwell and Irwin.
No. who chew and smoke, 2—Carpenter and McSweeney.
No. smoking, 3—Thomas, McGogney and Hamilton.
No. addicted to cutting—18.
No. always tardy, 1—John McSweeney.
No. with big mouth, 1—Purmort.
No. engaged—6.
No. unengaged—14.
No. disengaged—2.
No. demoralized by riches—2.
No. demoralized by poverty—20.
No. engaged in Sunday school work—9.
No. addicted to playing jokes—None.
No. brought before the faculty—None.
Boys leaving girls in town, 1—Thomas.
Boys leaving girls in country, 1—Irwin.
Total height—132 feet, 1 inch.
Average height—5 feet 1 inch.
Total length of feet in class, including Ware—220 inches, or 1 rod, 1 yard, 0 feet, 4 inches.
Length of feet, without Ware—200 inches, or 5 yards, 1 foot, 8 inches.
Amount of air breathed by each person—1,224,000 cubic feet. By entire class—25,-728,000 cubic feet.
Each member of the class has eaten during the four years in Wooster, 2 oxen, 13 sheep, 7 calves, 13 lambs, 8 pigs, 80 chickens, 20 turkeys, 18 pigeons, 667 oysters, 16 pounds of butter, 500 eggs, 600 pounds of bread.
Entire class—44 oxen, 286 sheep, 154 calves, 280 lambs, 66 pigs, 1,769 chickens, 1,440 turkeys, 398 pigeons, 14,674 oysters, 332 pounds butter, 17,600 eggs, 13,200 pounds of bread.
The class has spent in Wooster the sum of $25,000.
Miss Kate McSweeney, of Wooster, read the class poem; Reid Carpenter, of Mansfield, delivered the Memorial oration; W. M. Kemper, of Cincinnati, the class oration; and Miss May E. Parsons, of Wooster, read the Prophecy.

In the evening the Great Western Band gave a very successful concert to a large house.

This morning the commencement proper came off. The performances were in the following order:

Salutatory oration—Samuel W. Chidester, of Chippewa: "The Conflict with Papacy."

Kate McSweeney, of Wooster. "The Star of the Unconquered Will."

Oration—Milton E. Caldwell, South Salem. Subject: "Liberty and License."

Oration—Wm. S. Thomas, Springfield. "What is an American?"

Honorary oration—R. R. Carpenter, Mansfield. "Thrift, Thrift, Horatio."

Oration—Charley T. Jamieson, Batavia. "Genius and Religion."

Essay—Laura A. Semple, Wooster. "The Hidden Future."

Oration—John N. Wright, Lyndon Station. "Systematic Study."

Oration—Albert Z. McGogney, Coal Valley, Pa. "Origin of Language." Excused by request.

Oration—Willis M. Kemper, Cincinnati. "Elements of Success."

Essay—Ada J. Mullins, Wooster. Subject:

"Above, below, in Ocean, Earth and Sky,
Thy fairy worlds, Imagination, lie."

Oration—James W. Kirk, Fairview, Pa. "I were unable to secure the subject.

Oration—Edgar A. Galbreath, Newark. "The Mission of Napoleon."

Essay—Mary E. Parsons, Wooster. "In the Reproof of Chance lies the true Proof of Men."

Oration—Charles H. Purmort, Westerville.

Oration—T. M. Thompson, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. "The Conflict of Opinions." Excused.

Oration—John McSweeney, Jr., Wooster.

Oration—David R. Workman, Glencoe. "Thought Measured by Language."

Oration—S. Hall Young, French Creek, W. Va. "Mental Benevolence."

Mr. Adolph Lehmann, of Schnnmerville, Ill., then pronounced the valedictory.

The President then conferred the degrees as follows:

Bachelor of Arts.—Messrs. Caldwell, Carpenter, Chidester, Ervin, Galbreath, Jamieson, Kemper, Kirk, Lehmann, McGogney, Purmort, Thomas, Thompson, Workman, Wright and Young. Misses McSweeney and Parsons.

Bachelor of Science—John McSweeney, Jr., and Misses Mullins and Semple.

After which the benediction was pronounced.

The Great Western Band will arrive home on the night train. Only fourteen members of the organization were here, the balance having gone to Washington College. The boys had a good time, and can doubtless give a brilliant report as to the virtue of Ohio lager.

H.

FROM MEADVILLE, PA.

Commencement at Allegheny College—History of the Institution—The New President Inaugurated—Honors to Woman.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MEADVILLE, PA., June 26, 1875.

[This letter, having been improperly directed, was detained in the postoffice, hence the delay in its publication.—ED. COM.]

This is the season for commencements, the time when our colleges sum up the labors of the year; so, in common with sister institutions, Allegheny College of Meadville has passed through its commencement exercises. Fifty-nine years have passed since this institution was established in Western Pennsylvania. Like other institutions, it has passed through trials and discouragements; but as colleges scarcely ever die, so this institution still lives. Possessing the elements of vitality, it bids fair to live long and do a noble part in advancing the cause of education in the State and the world.

It has graduated over five hundred students, many of whom are now filling posts of honor and usefulness. It justly claims to be one of the oldest institutions of the land, and may be proud of its history and success. The closing hours of this college, were distinguished for two important facts: First, the inauguration and inauguration of the new President, Dr. Bugbee, of Cincinnati. He has been extensively connected with the cause of education, and may be classed as one of our national educators. He brings with him into his new field of labor a large experience, fine scholarship, and extended culture.

The college may well entertain high hopes of future success by placing over it a gentleman of marked ability and piety. The second feature of interest in the exercises, was the distribution of the highest honors upon woman.

A few years since the trustees opened their halls of learning for women. Well has she improved the honor conferred upon her. This is, as far as we know, the first time in our American colleges, where woman gained the honor of pronouncing the "Valedictory."

Miss Annie M. Warner honored the occasion. Her "Plea for Tolerance" was highly creditable, and her addresses to the Faculty, trustees, students and citizens were noble and beautiful.

The exercises of the day did honor to the Faculty. This was to be expected, as it is well known that the professors are distinguished for learning and scholarship as well as for their enthusiasm in their profession. A large audience witnessed the closing services of the day. All felt that the college was a blessing to the beautiful city of Meadville, to its intelligent population, and an honor to Pennsylvania. The following is the programme:

1. "Progress and Tendency of Modern Science." (Second honor.) Miss Julia Morgan, Titusville, Pa.
2. "Spirit of the Age." James George, Saegertown, Pa.
3. "The Man and the Idea." W. M. Martin, Parnassus, Pa.
4. "Checks and Balances." T. H. Silver, Wellsville, Ohio.
5. "Masquerade of the Elements." Miss Lida M. Minniss, Meadville, Pa.
6. "Modern Culture." J. S. Eaton, Cross Roads, Pa.
7. "Our Centennial." M. C. Bailey, Sandy Lake, Pa.
8. "Spasmodic or Systematic Benevolence—which?" E. K. Creed, Hall's Corners, N. Y.
9. "The North and the South." W. G. Williams, Plainfield, Ohio.
10. "Master's Oration." J. N. Hunt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
11. Valedictory. (First honor.) "A Plea for Tolerance." Miss Annie M. Warner, Battle Creek, Mich.

Conferring degrees. Benediction.

ALIQUIS.

LOST IN THE WILDERNESS.

Rivalling the Old Story of the Babes in the Wood—Five Days Lost in the Depths of a Pennsylvania Forest.

Sixteen miles from the mountain hamlet at Lackawaxen, over a rougher and tougher forest road than the fabled highway to Jordan, is the little Dutch settlement of Blooming Grove.

A half mile from the beaten track of the turnpike, and on the edge of the famed Blooming Grove Hunting Park, is the little log cabin of Charles Durling. Mr. Durling's house is on the base line of a gloomy divide of the hills, and three or four cabins, similar to his own, complete the settlement. On every side, as far as the horizon, is the unbroken expanse of the wilderness, and the black pine and hemlock woods glower above his very door-sill. About half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of June 7, Mr. Durling's eight children were playing about the door-yard and in the barn, a few rods from the house. The eldest of the number proposed that they go hunting for May apples, which grow wild in the swamps at this season of the year. Four of the little ones, John, Lina, Louisa and Herman, started up a sheep path that leads up to the mountains, and all were soon eagerly at work in gathering the apples. The elders became so interested in their sport that they forgot to look out for their little brother Herman, who, attracted by the unusual freedom that was given him, gradually wandered away from the party.

He was not missed by his companions under a half hour or more, until, tired with their play, they set out for their home, and then they thought he had gone back alone. At the house they asked their mother if Herman had come home, and when she told them he had not, they began to cry, and said that he must be

LOST IN THE WOODS.

The whole family set out to find the little fellow. In twenty minutes after the disappearance of the boy Mr. Durling was upon the trail, with his children and his immediate neighbors, with their wives and children. All the afternoon they hunted, calling again and again the name of the little wanderer, in vain.

The next day dawned grey and chilly, but saw an unusual sight in the neighborhood. The news of the loss of the little child had spread for miles around, and the whole country wore the quiet appearance of a Sabbath. All joined in the search through Tuesday, threading every woody aisle, and scouring every defile and nook.

All Tuesday night lanterns flashed among the gloomy pines, and groups of men and women searched for miles in every direction, making the hills echo with their cries. It is estimated that the different bands traveled over 3,000 acres of a wilderness, in which frequently the most experienced woodsmen are at fault in traversing. On Wednesday morning the people were still traversing the forest, anxious only to recover the dead body of the little wanderer, for all hope of finding him alive had long since vanished.

FOUND AT LAST.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday forty or fifty men were following a narrow and devious rabbit path in an almost impenetrable jungle, two or three miles from the settlement, when Levi Lozey and Jim Smith, who were in advance, set up a joyful shout. The whole, though half dead with fatigue, made an enthusiastic rush to the front. In the center of a tangled thicket of birch and underbrush, lying upon his side on a long, black shelving rock, was little Herman fast asleep. He was bareheaded and barefooted, as he went away, and he had taken off his short coat and pants, as though going to sleep in his irundie fashion at home. The finder sprang forward and clasped his son in his arms. When he recognized who it was that held him, he clasped his hands and asked eagerly for bread and water. One of the men had bread in his pocket; this was given him sparingly, and he was taken to a spring near by and given a small draught of water.

His hair and clothes were filled with mosses, and the surface of the mossed rock was deeply imprinted in his cheeks. He was borne at the head of a long procession back to the log cabin, and the mother nearly fainted at the happy refutation of her misgivings.

A day or two ago, at evening, a whippoorwill came singing about the house, and Herman listened for a long time, and at length he broke out with, "Oh, papa, hit 'ee bird 'at come and sung to me in 'ee woods all 'ee night."

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The wool crop in Nevada this season is unusually large.

A "Fish Exchange" has just been organized by the Boston fish dealers.

Another vein of Kaolin has been discovered in New Garden township, Chester county, Pa. The old deposits were nearly exhausted.

There are in France 123,000 manufacturing establishments, employing 502,000 horse-power and 1,800,000 work-people. From the department of the Seine comes one-fifth of the total production of France.

A new machine for pressing coal dust into fuel was put in operation at the Harrisburg rolling mill last Thursday, and a ton of solid coal was made in six minutes. The machine is simple and universally practicable, and it is prophesied that it will add millions of dollars to the coal wealth of Pennsylvania.

At the place known as "Dutch Corners," in Bedford county, Pa., it is claimed that the ore covers several hundred acres, and that at least thirty thousand tons can be mined from a single acre. It is contemplated to complete the Dunning's Creek Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through to Hollidaysburg, forming a short cut from the west to Bedford, from Altoona—only a distance of thirty miles. To get the immense quantities of ore to market it seems that this is a feasible project.

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetite, vigorous digestion and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and, are attainable by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stomach that is invigorated by this botanic tonic rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness, and the brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that salutary anodyne and cheering cordial, enjoys at the hour of rest that tranquil, dreamless repose for which no other human that Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides these most desirable results, the entire physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent which, take it altogether, is about the most desirable, as it is unquestionably the finest of the most popular medicines in existence.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 8D,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
Summer Dress Goods,
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.

HERNANIAS AND GRENADINES
AT
About One-Half Prices of Last Month.

At 12½c. Striped Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 35c.
At 16c, Plain Black Hernanias, usual price 18c.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernanias, usual price 20c.
At 25c, Great Bargains in Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c, Plain, Striped and Plaid Grenadines.
At 50c, Rich Silk Striped Grenadines, usual price $1 00 and $1 25.
From 50c to 75c, Extra Bargains in Best Grenadines and Hernanias.

AT 12½ CENTS.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Summer Dress Goods.
These Goods were selling in June at 20c and 25c.

THE VERY BEST BARGAINS:
Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
De Beges, Lustres and Mohairs, all colors.
Silk Poplins at 75c and 87½c, worth $1 25.
New Colored Alpacas at 25c, desirable shades.
New Summer Dress Goods at 18½c, very desirable.
New Summer Dress Goods at 25c, great variety.
Splendid Bargains in Black Alpacas, all qualities.

BARGAINS UNSURPASSED IN THE UNITED STATES IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
DRESS LINENS,
At 12½c, 15c, 18½c, 25c, 30c, &c.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell and Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.

FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS I

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. H. FELLOWS,

1788 No. 108 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 2, 1875.

The leading features of the local money market exhibit some increased activity, and the usual flurry incident to quarterly settlements is manifesting itself. Merchants as a rule are anxious to meet their own engagements, and in order to do so they must stir up their customers to meet their bills.

Bill-time is a convenient and appropriate season for the younger members of liberally disposed families to hie them to the mountains and the sea shore until the storm of domestic infelicity and heat of parental disapproval be past. In fact every one that can so manage affairs as to be absent for a few weeks is arranging to whip for trout in the brooks or troll for mackeral or blue fish in lake or sea before beginning the arduous duties of the active business season that all hope to see commence before ninety days have passed away. We will miss many a familiar face from banking circles during the next few weeks, and we can only wish them a good time while we are sweltering in the heat and smoke and dust of the city. Yet here we can imitate the example of Martin Chuzzlewit when Tapley administered consolation to him through a straw, and be cheerful under adverse circumstances.

—Capitalists who find their money unemployed and are looking for investments, are apt to fight shy of railroad adventures as doubtful and unsafe. Some of the new roads now in default may be foreclosed and the bondholders will have to turn their bonds into stock, giving place to a new mortgage with which to make the enterprise pay. Yet in not many years most of the roads now behind in their payments will be meeting their coupons, and investors will have lost only the interest on deferred payments, which loss will soon be made up by the enhanced market value of their securities. The better the road the better the bond is certain, and in making purchases of either stock or bonds it is judicious to carefully examine the business prospects before investing.

The profit on shares of strong dividend paying railroad companies is far safer and more profitable than is generally supposed. In proof of this we give below a table published by the New York *Times*, showing the result of an investment in May, 1868, in shares to the par value of $1,000 in each of twenty railroad corporations, comprising nearly all the dividend paying roads of that period, excepting several that have since lost their identity through consolidation, and others of minor importance; cash dividends being regarded as reinvested in securities of a like character until May 1, 1875; stock dividends as retained until the final realization, seven years from the time of the original investment:

Names of railroad corporation.	Date of original investment.	Cost May, 1868.	Total interest and dividends to May, 1875.	Total value May, 1875.	Profit.
Boston and Albany	May, 1868	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	
Boston, Hartford and Erie	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
New York Central and Hudson River	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
New York, New Haven and Hartford	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Chicago and Rock Island	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Chicago and Northwestern common	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
New Jersey Central	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
New York Central and Hudson River	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Morris and Essex	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lake Shore	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Michigan Central	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Michigan Southern	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Illinois Central	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, guaranteed	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Philadelphia and Reading	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pennsylvania	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total		$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	

Illinois Central paid dividends in gold from 1868 to 1871. In 1872 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy paid an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. in bonds worth par. In 1870 New Jersey Central paid an extra dividend in stock of the New Jersey Land Improvement Company. Fort Wayne and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh paid extra dividends respectively of 71.57 and 43.67 per cent. In 1869-70 New York Central paid extra dividends of 89 and 29 per cent., the latter on its consolidation with Hudson. The option of more stock at par virtually increased the dividends of Pennsylvania Railroad for 1872 and 1873. To show the real profits of the investment, the amount invested, $22,325, and the amount realized, $41,135, should be reduced to gold values, when it will appear that currency having a gold value of $18,072, May 1, 1868, grew to a gold value of $35,461 in seven years. Not results, no taxes, no losses.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, }
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 2 WALL STREET. }
NEW YORK, June 30, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The market opened very strong this morning and showed an advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. within the first half hour of business, the extreme having been made on Western Union Telegraph based on the successful placing of their loan and the expected completion of certain negotiations which will greatly increase their facilities for business and give them immense advantage over any possible competition. The bulls are very confident of a large advance and talk further before next winter.

The strength of this stock for a time imparted a better tone to the balance of the market, which, however, was feeble after the first dull and with few exceptions continued dull and heavy till the close.

Pacific Mail opened at 40¾ sold as high as 41⅝, then slowly fell off and closed at the lowest point of the day, 39⅝. It looks as if advantage had been taken of the strength of Western Union to unload a large quantity of this stock which showed considerable weakness in the late dealings, while, on the other hand, Western Union suddenly took another upward turn and, under heavy purchases, sold as high as 79¾.

The month closes generally on a rather better ruling than was prevalent at the opening, and with a more hopeful outlook for the future. Reports from the interior tell of good crops and good business, and while during the next few months trade generally will probably be dull, yet it is continually getting upon a firmer basis, and the fall will find the country in a condition to inspire confidence in the capitalists, which is really all that is needed, to again put the wheels of commerce in active operation. This must ultimately be reflected in the prices of all good stocks, which we look to see advance.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 15 Sixth street:

July — 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾		122¾			122¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾		118¾			118¾
5-20's, 1864	118¾		118¾			118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼		120¼			120¼
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼		120¼			120¼
5-20's, registered	122		122			122
5-20's, 1867	122		122			122
5-20's, 1868	122¼		122¼			122¼
10-40's	117¾		117¾			117¾
Currency 6's	122¾		122¾			122¾
Canton Co	78		78			78
Cumberland Coal	23		23			23
Quicksilver	25¾		25¾			25¾
Quicksilver preferred	37¾		37¾			37¾
Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Panama	130½		130½			130½
Adams Express	59		59			59
Wells Fargo Express	79		79			79
American Express	53		53			53
United States Exp's	48		48			48
N. Y. Central	101	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	91		91			91
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	120		120			120
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	91		91			91
Chicago & Rock Isl'd	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Do. preferred	90	89	90			90
Rock Island	103¾		103¾			103¾
Ft. Wayne	125¾		125¾			125¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34		34			34
Union Pacific	78¾		78¾			78¾
Hannibal and St. Jos	34		34			34
Iron Mountain	98		98			98
C. C. C. & I. C	94		94			94
Wabash preferred	58		58			58
South Carolinas, July	93		93			93
Mis. cent 6's	93		93			93

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	99	
Reading, sales	20¾	
United Cos. of N. J., sales	159	
Oil Creek, sales	50	
Lehigh Valley, sales	60¾	
Allegheny Valley, sales	41	41¼
Central Transportation Co	44½	
P. C. & St. L. mort. bonds	77	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 117¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 483¼@487 for sixty days and 483¾@490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 117 and closed at 117¾. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $877,000. Clearings $30,000,000. Customs receipts $355,000. Dry goods imports for the week $1,055,847.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet, except Tennessees, which were lower. Wall street markets generally were quiet to-day as was also just preceding the National holiday. The attendance in financial circles was rather slim. Stocks opened in the main strong and higher. At the opening Lake Shore was depressed from 80 to 55⅞, but quickly recovered to 58⅝. Pacific Mail advanced from 40⅝ to 40⅞. Western Union from 79 to 80, Northwestern from 38¾ to 39. St. Paul, iron 33¾ to 40¾, and Erie from 14¼ to 14⅝. At the close stocks were a little off from the highest point and closed steady at the decline. Lake Shore was firm and sold at 58¼@58⅝. One of the leading Vanderbilt brokers was a heavy buyer of this stock to-day. The more confident feeling in regard to Lake Shore in late dealings arose out of the growing impression that the road has seen the worst and that a large short interest exist in the stock. Erie was firm and advanced to 15¼, closing at 14⅞. Northwestern was strong at 38¾@39, and St. Paul at 35½@36, on the prospects of large crops in the Northwestern States. Investment shares were firm and offerings light. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 160,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 9,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	78½	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	79¾	Toledo & Wabash	5
Quicksilver	15½	Do preferred	9¾
Adams Express	99¾	Fort Wayne	97¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Terre Haute	5
American Express	53	Do preferred	18
U. S. Express	48	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	39⅝	Do preferred	107
New York Central	102⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	33¾
Erie	17⅝	Clev., Col. & Cin	49½
Do preferred	25	Burlington & Q	119½
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	58½
Do preferred	131	C. C. & I. C	94
Mich. Central	68	Illinois Central	120½
Cleveland & Pitts	91¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	22½
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. stock	78¼
Do preferred	49¼	Central Pac. bds	103
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pacific bds	103
N. J. Central	110	Del. & Lack	118½
St. Paul	33⅝	Bankers' Bills	487¼
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1867	122
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	122¼
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	118¼
5-20's, 1865	122	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼	Currency 6's	122½
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	100	Virginia, old, coupon	37¼
Tennessee, old	46¾	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	46½	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, July 2, 1875. }

No particularly novel features transpired among the wholesale houses here to-day, and there is little new to report beyond an average movement at generally unchanged values. The exception to the latter rule was in oats which took a decline and fell off 1@2c per bushel. As no grain dispatches will be received at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow or Monday, there will be no meeting of the grain trade there until next Tuesday, and it is probable that no business of importance will be transacted in any line of trade on Monday.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,084	Apples, bbls	73
Cheese, bxs	192	Corn, bus	813
Wheat, bus	738	Oats, bus	1,730
Butter, pkgs	21	Bacon, tcs	144
Potatoes, bus	202	Hay, tales	65

The quotations given in the following report are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is still very quiet with oats showing a decline of 1@2c per bushel from last quarter prices. Wheat is very quiet but steady. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40 @1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois at $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 25@1 30; spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. Corn is quiet, with little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote shelled nominally at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed, and white. We quote car at 76@78c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. Oats were weak and a decline was noted of 1@2c per bushel, with unauthenticated reports of offers to sell at prices 3@5c below quotations. We quote prime white at 62@63c per bushel; mixed 60@61c. Rye was nominal at $1 20@1 25. Nothing in corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat family, $6 50@6 90; No. 1 amber do, $6 00@6 50; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the Pittsburgh dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00 Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $6 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—There is a ready market. We quote prime timothy on car, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₩ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $9 00@17 00. Some of the local store were slow at $25 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is active at considerably shaded prices. We quote bran at 60@65c ₩ 2 cwt; shorts, $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; middlings, $1 40@1 45 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 90@1 70 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Market quiet but steady for old. We quote strictly sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₩ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00. No new apples arrived to-day.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 30@35c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for choice sweet; 25@30c for common to fair.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $2 90@2 95 ₩ bushel; medium $2 80@2 85; common $2 70@2 75.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and depressed with a further decline of 1@2c. We now quote as follows: Extra creamery rolls 17@18c; choice tub 16@17c; good to prime dairy 13@15c; common to fair 9@12c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE—There is a good demand and prices are a trifle higher. We quote at 10½@11½c per ₩ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; New York factory 11@12c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $5 00@6 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS—The market is easy and rather weak at 17@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUITS—We note round lot transactions at 5@5½c. A light jobbing business is reported at 6@6½c.

FRESH FRUITS—There is an active business. Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@8c per quart. Strawberries are nearly out of market; quoted at 12@15c per quart. Raspberries are quoted at 10@12c per quart.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote at 60@70c ₩ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 55@60c ₩ bushel; sales on track were at 50@55c ₩ bushel for peachblows; 50@55c for Peerless. New Southern potatoes are in large supply and active at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 45@55c per pair.

PRESERVED AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 5@5½c ₩ lb for choice; fair 6½@7c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₩ lb for choice native. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₩ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 20@22c ₩ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $6 00 ₩ barrel; $3 00 ₩ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel. String beans 75c ₩ bushel. Onions are quoted at 20@25c ₩ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes looking at $1 00@1 25 ₩ box. Radishes are selling at 20@25c ₩ dozen bunches. Barnard cabbages sold at 75c@$1 00 ₩ box; $4 50 ₩ crate. Cucumbers $7 00 per crate. Cabbages $2 50@3 00 ₩ barrel.

Groceries.

There is a quiet but steady feeling in all classes of standard groceries at unchanged prices, which we quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	20½c	Granulated	10¼c
Prime Rio	20 c	Extra C	9¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9¼c
Java	26 c	Extra C—yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	24 c	New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in bulk	20½c	Cut loaf	11¼c
Java, in papers	30 c	Crushed	11¼c
Java, in bulk	25½c	Powdered	11¼c
Teas.		Granulated	10¼c
Young Hyson	58@$1 00	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Gunpowder	60@$1 00	Strip'd Cuba N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	50@$1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	25@35	*Syrups.*	₩ ½
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Souchong	45@$1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Rice.		Lower grades	40@50c
Choice Carolina	8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	5½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Silver glass	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	35 c	*Soaps.*	
Allspice	17½@18c	Irish soap	$4 50
Cassia	30 @32c	Babbitt's best	7 00
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Do. N. Y. city	6 75
Pepper	23 c	German mottled	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ₩ pkgs	6c
Stearine	18 c	Bi-carb, in ₩ papers	7c

FOREIGN FRUITS—There continues to be an active trade at firm prices. We quote: Raisins—layers, ₩ box, $3 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias 11@c ₩ ₩; Sultanas 18. Dates—Fards 10@10½c ₩ ₩; Persians 8½@9c. Figs—Smyrna 25c. Almonds—Languedoc 21c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 32c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French, do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 12c. Cocoanuts 15@16c per dozen; 85@90c per hundred. Lemons—Messina ₩ box $3 50@4 00. Oranges—Messina ₩ box $3 50. Cocoa-nuts $4 00 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Peaches—3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 60@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 25; corn, 2-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 00; Lima beans, 2-lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ₩ doz, $1 20; quart pickles, ₩ doz, $2 25; gallon pickles, ₩ doz, $3 00; lobsters, containing 1-lb pickles, $3 00; 1lb lobsters containing 60z pickles, $2 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@65c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Grain	
Black Navy	55@60c	Inferior	50@75c
Black Twist	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	55@60c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Cav	60@65c	Wrappers	15@28c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Twist	58@60c	Ohio Seed wrap	12@22c
Virginia Cav	60@65c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Durham Twist	60@65c	Kentucky—	
Flounders	62½@65c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	65@70c	Conn. filler	10@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap	$1 25@2 00
Rough & Ready	55@56c	Havana fillers	$95@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	60@65c	Virginia—	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn's Seed	8½@20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	40@45c	Seed Havana	20@30
Black Snuff	35@50c	Havana	60@150

FISH—There is a fair trade. We revise our quotations as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Boneless codfish	
unpickered, ₩ bbl	$20 00	₩ lb	7½
No. 1 mess	19 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	5 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00	Do. ₩ bbl	9 00
Extra No. 1 trout	15 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 25
Extra No. 2	10 00	Scaled herring	20c
No. 3	8 00	₩ bbl	$7 50@7 75
Round herring	2 25@2 75	Potomac do, ₩ bbl	7 75

Petroleum.

July 3.—The markets continue rather quiet but much steadier than was the case in the early part of the week. Any improvement is reported in New York, and prices there are about 2c higher on refined. The crude market is about steady at former prices.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at 81 00 @1 01½; Union, Karns, Pennsylvania and Reliance at 95@97½c; immediate shipment $1 27½@1 30. Sales were liberal, being 48,500 barrels at Parkers, and 1,500 barrels at other points. The market closed quiet but steady.

REFINED—There is a stronger feeling and prices seem to be on the upward turn, an advance having taken place of nearly ½c since yesterday. We quote standard white on the cars at 9¼@9½c as to location. New York delivery is quoted at 12@12½c for prompt and early July. Philadelphia rules at 12c for spot and early half of the month. Baltimore is quoted at 12c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 15 for country; 70@ 80c for second-hand.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—The *Herald* says: United at wells opened firm at $1 02¼@1 03¼ asked, but owing to the absence of buyers fell off at the close to $1 00. Shippers were more active and advanced from $1 27½ at the opening to $1 30, between 10 and 11 o'clock 6,000 barrels changed hands. The price, however, fell off at the close, and the highest bid was $1 27½. Union, Pennsylvania, Karns and Reliance, at wells, were in moderate request at 97½c to $1 00. Sales:

700 bbls. Upper creek, spot	$1 27½
500 bbls. Upper creek, spot	1 28¾
1,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	1 02¼
2,500 bbls. United, at wells, spot	1 03¼
1,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	1 01¾
7,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	1 00
7,000 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 27½
10,000 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 28¾
2,500 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 30

NEW YORK, July 2, closing 1.—There are orders for a considerable quantity of refined at 12c, but holders' views are stronger and business is restricted. Shippers are unwilling to name a price, being indisposed to sell, the creek prices being strong and the markets showing no weakness. Sales of 5,000 barrels deliverable July 15th at 12¾c, with 12¾c further bid for this delivery, and 5,000 barrels in Philadelphia to July 25th at 12c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 6c for prompt, and 6½c for July; do shipping 6½c per bbl; refined 12c bid for prompt, and 12¾@12¾c asked; 12¾c bid for July 15th; cases 17@18½c; naphtha 8¾@9c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Petroleum firm; refined 12c; crude 10½c. Cloverseed quiet at nearly the limits of $8 25@8 50. Flour dull and weak; sales of 1,400 barrels Pennsylvania and Minnesota family at $5 75@6 00; Ohio extra family at $6 00@6 50; fancy grades $6 75@7 25. Wheat in moderate supply and dull; red at 1 22@1 30; amber $1 30@1 34; white $1 35@1 40. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Corn steady; yellow 80@81c; mixed 78@79c. Oats dull; white 55@57c; mixed 52@53c. Whisky $1 12. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 25@26c; choice do 23@24c; Western fair to prime 18@22c; rolls, finest 18@19c. Cheese firm; Western prime 9½c. Eggs improving; Western fresh 20c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red at 124@128 for choice; Maryland do at 120@123; Western white 120@122; Western red weaker; Western white 120@ do mixed 63c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $23 00. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 12½@13c; clear rib sides 13½@14c. Hams 14@16c. Lard steady; refined 14½@14½c. Butter—High grades firmer and in good request; nothing doing in low grades. Western packed 15@16c; do fancy 18@19c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes 20½@20¾c; jobbing at 21@22c. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork quiet at $23 00. Lard steady; steam 13½@13¾c; kettle 14@14½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear 13¾c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; clear rib sides 13¾@13¾c; clear 14@14¾c; medium 14@15c; clear 15½@15¾c; sugar-cured fancy high in tierces, 16½@17c. Hams steady with moderate demand; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; sugar-cured hams 13¾@14c; sugar-cured, 15@15½c; canvassed, 15½@16c; extra canvassed, 16½@17c. Whisky firm at $1 10.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was firm and higher; red at 1 03@1 04 for August. Corn firmer; 68½c July; 70¾@70¾c August. Oats unchanged. Pork stronger; $19 00@19 25 for regular. Lard firm; 13.22½c August; 13¾c September.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cattle steady; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 50 @4 80; common to good $5 00@5 15; good to choice $5 20@5 50; white wheat extra $6 25@6 50; extra Ohio $5 00@7 00; St. Louis $5 25@8 00. Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts 7,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 30@1 31; inferior to prime $1 32@1 36; amber $1 36@1 38; white $1 36@1 40. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Barley nominal. Malt steady at $1 45. Corn firmer; receipts 33,000 bushels; mixed Western, steamer 69@70c; yellow 70@71c; white 71@72c; mixed Western 69@70c. Hay firm at 60@70c. Hops steady at 20@30c. Pork heavy and lower; to good refining $23 62½; prime $24 00. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; refined 12½@12¾c; crude 9½@9¾c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 75. Turpentine dull at 32½c. Pork lower at $21 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady but dull. Middles dull; long clear Western 11½c; short clear 12c. Lard steady; prime steam 13 15-16@13 15-16c; kettle 14@14¼c. Butter unchanged; Western 19@22c. Eggs firm; Western 19½@20c. Cheese steady at 9@12¾c. Whisky firm at $1 21.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Sugar dull; ordinary—Common sc; yellow clarified 9½@9¾c; prime to strictly prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses 30@32c for centrifugals. Rice firm; fair to prime 7@7½c. Flour—Superfine $5 00@5 25; family $5 50@6 00; fancy $6 25@6 50; extra $6 75@7 00. Corn firm at 58@59c. Oats quiet at 42½@45c. Bran quiet at 80@85c. Hay firm at $20 00@22 00. Pork firm; choice $26 00. Corn firm; no stock in first hands; second stock 60@62c; cargoes fair to prime, 57½@58½c sold. Pork quiet; mess $23 00; heavy mess held at $21 00@23 75. Dry salt shoulders nominal. Bacon—Shoulders 9½@9¾c; demand 9¾c. Bacon scarce and firm at 13½@ 13¾c. Lard in good supply but dull; tierces 13½@13¾c. Hams 15@16c. Sugar cured firm at 15@16c. Cornmeal dull at $3 00. Sold 31½ sight ¾ premium. Sterling 9½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Petroleum firm; refined 12c; crude 10½c. Cloverseed quiet at nearly the limits of $8 25@8 50. Flour dull and weak; sales of 1,400 barrels Pennsylvania and Minnesota family at $5 75@6 00; Ohio extra family at $6 00@6 50; fancy grades $6 75@7 25. Wheat in moderate supply and dull; red at 1 22@1 30; amber $1 30@1 34; white $1 35@1 40. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Corn firm; mixed 69@70c; yellow 70@71c; white 71@72c. Oats quiet at 42½@45c. Bran quiet at 80@85c. Hay firm at $20 00@22 00. Pork firm; choice $26 00. Corn firm; no stock in first hands; second stock 60@62c; cargoes fair to prime, 57½@58½c sold. Pork quiet; mess $23 00; heavy mess held at $21 00@23 75. Dry salt shoulders nominal. Bacon—Shoulders 9½@9¾c; demand 9¾c. Bacon scarce and firm at 13½@ 13¾c. Lard in good supply but dull; tierces 13½@13¾c. Hams 15@16c. Sugar cured firm at 15@16c. Cornmeal dull at $3 00. Sold 31½ sight ¾ premium. Sterling 9½.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 3, 1875. }

The metal market has continued during this week substantially the same as at date of last report, and the price of standard grey forge iron may be fairly quoted at $24 00@4 months.

The close grey forge iron is nearly than last week's sales, and it is not expected that there will be much if any increase before the latter part of the month, and it may remain dull until the mills get fairly started on the fall trade.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons low grade, neutral.....$23 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge, neutral.....23 50—4 mos
100 tons close forge.....23 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge, neutral.....24 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....24 00—4 mos
50 tons close silvery.....21 50—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....27 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons grey forge.....$24 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge.....24 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

100 tons grey forge.....$25 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons No. 1 foundry.....$28 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

44 tons No. 1 foundry, H. R.....$30 00—4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but prices unchanged.

GRAIN — Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 spring $1 06; No. 2 $1 03¾ spot or seller July; $1 03¾ seller August; No. 3 $95@c; rejected 89@c. Corn active; No. 2 68¾ bid spot or July; 71¾c bid seller August; 73¾c seller September; rejected 65@c. Oats active; No. 2, 52@c bid spot; 50¾c seller July; 52½c seller August. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 spring 85c bid; No. 2 Canada 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $19 45@ 19 50 spot; $19 45@19 55 seller August. Lard—Demand active and prices advanced; 13.10@ spot; 13.30 seller August; 13½c seller September. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 8¼c; short rib middles 11¾c; short clear 12c.

WHISKY—$1 16.

LATER—The Chicago *Journal* of this afternoon says: Wheat firm and higher; 1 03¾ July; 1 04¾@1 05 August. Corn firmer; 68¾c July; 70¾@70¾c August. Oats unchanged. Pork stronger; $19 00@19 20 cash. Lard firm; 13.22½ August; 13¾c September.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts 697 head; total for the week 8,638 head. No market to-day.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 8,400 head. No market to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 16,500 head.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } ROOM 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 2, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.158	62	77	E.	Gentle	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.025	74	55	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.961	69	65	E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.025 Highest thermom... 74
Mean thermometer... 68 Lowest thermom... 59

Allegheny Committees.

The Gas Committee, at its meeting last night, ordered four new lamps on the the Ridge avenue bridge, similar to those on the Western avenue bridge.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose held a meeting last night. The only thing done was the approval of the pay rolls for June, which amount to $5,355.

Death of a Trotter.

The well known trotter, Mill Boy, while trotting the sixth and last heat in a race at Friendship Park Thursday, fell dead near the score, after winning the race. He was driven by his owner, Mr. John W. Clark, of East Liberty. The first two heats in the race were taken by the deceased trotter in 2:44, the third was a dead heat in—2:39 and the decisive heat, won by Mill Boy, was made in 2:40¾. The horse was valued at $2,000.

For the Family Circle.

Every family should be supplied with good, wholesome reading matter; and one of the best places in the city to get it is Oldfendenny & Co.'s book and news depot, 45 Fifth avenue. They get all the new books worth reading, as well as the illustrated and story papers and magazines. Their stock of stationery embraces all kinds and styles, while full assortments of pocketbooks, albums, notions, games, etc., are always kept on hand and sold at low prices.

Arrest of a Sculler.

Henry Coulter, the ex-champion sculler, has been arrested and held for a hearing before Alderman Harrington, of Wood's Run, on a charge of larceny by bailee. The prosecutor is Peter Gilg, a Manchester saloon keeper, and he alleges that some time ago he entrusted in the hands of the accused the sum of fifty dollars to make up a purse for a match with Billy Scharff, and that Coulter left the city and went to Canada, where he resided for some time, taking the money with him.

Suit in Ejectment.

Yesterday proceedings in ejectment were instituted in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, by W. J. Kountz, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, against Ewing Cunningham, to recover a hundred and forty acres of land in South Versailles township, in the possession of the defendant, but the title to which, it is claimed, is vested in plaintiff. The property is bounded by the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, and the lands of William Craven, John Sill, Samuel Stewart's heirs, Benny Penny and John A. Miller. A capias was issued.

Holiday Excursion Tickets.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad and the connecting lines between Pittsburgh and Brocton will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to enable persons to visit their roads on the 3d and 5th days of July, good to return until July 6, 1875.

This action on the part of these roads is worthy of commendation, and will doubtless be appreciated by the many patrons and the public generally. The trip up the beautiful valley of the Alleghe ny river is truly delightful, and a large class of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, to enjoy the excursion at comparatively small cost.

Shoplifters Held for Trial.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks and Mr. and Mrs. Younker, charged with shoplifting, were before Mayor McCarthy yesterday for a hearing, and a large crowd of spectators were attracted. There were twelve informations made against the defendants. Three of the cases were dismissed, the Fredericks were held on four cases and Mrs. Younker on two. These cases were postponed for a further hearing. The goods recovered were identified and delivered to Messrs. Morganstern & Co., and Mr. Siendenstricker, who testified that the goods belonged to them, but could not swear that they had been stolen.

Gold Watch Stolen.

J. N. Gotthold, of the Opera House, was robbed of a valuable gold watch Thursday night. The owner of the timepiece was in the Germania beer garden, Allegheny, and from there returned to his residence on Penn avenue, this city. He says he had the watch in his possession after arriving at home, and before retiring he wound it up and placed it, together with a diamond pin, a ring and a sum of money, in the pocket of his pantaloons. Yesterday morning the watch was missing, while the other valuables remained undisturbed. The detectives suggested that the gentleman was robbed in the beer garden, but he appears quite positive that he had the watch when he reached home. Altogether the affair is slightly mysterious.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange—Report of the Committee on Signal Lights.

An adjourned meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday forenoon, at their rooms at Water and Market streets, for the purpose of considering the communication of Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell and Pilot W. H. Hall. There was a good attendance and considerable interest was manifested on the subject.

Joseph Walton occupied the chair and Mr. James Shouse acted as Secretary.

Secretary Shouse read the following report of the Committee of Pilots appointed at the meeting of the Coal Exchange held Tuesday morning last, to consider the report of W. H. Hall in reference to location of signal lights between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and the changes suggested:

To the Coal Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Your committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Committee met at the Coal Exchange rooms, June 20th, at nine A. M., Captain James A. Blackmore chairman, and carefully examined the communications of Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell and Pilot Wm. H. Hall, of the United States Signal Light Service, in regard to the location of signal lights between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and the changes suggested:

To the Coal Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—I have examined the deed of release and quit claim from your board to the Allegheny County Home, releasing and quit claiming to the said Allegheny County Home, its Poor House Farm and all other property, for and in consideration of the payment of the sum of seven thousand dollars ($7,000) from any and all further claims on account of the interest in said farm, and property of parts of said poor district, known as the Allegheny County Home, which had heretofore been annexed or which might hereafter be annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, and to become part thereof. This deed does not differ from the terms your committee and the committee of the County Home agreed upon, as a compromise, except in one particular, viz: That it relinquishes all claim on account of *future annexation*. Considering the small probability of any further of the annexations, and the difficulty and delay of arranging and settling this matter except by compromise, I would recommend in your honorable board to waive the matter of future annexations and agree to the terms on which the Allegheny County Home offers to settle the controversy. To put the matter in a definite form, I would suggest the passage of a resolution to the following effect:

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WILL OF THE LATE THOMAS S. CLARKE.

Interpretation of Certain Provisions by Judge Hawkins.

A short time ago Messrs. Charles J. Clarke and Wm. M. Hersh, two of the executors and trustees named in the will of the late Thomas S. Clarke, filed a petition in the Orphans' Court of this county setting forth the following facts: By the last will of the deceased, dated November 7th, 1867, it was ordered and directed that the executors hold certain stocks in trust for the sole benefit of the testator's grandchildren—the children of his son, Charles J. Clarke, and of his daughter, Agnes S. Kennedy—to wit: one hundred shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and one hundred shares of stock in the Union Railroad and Transportation Company to each of six grandchildren living at the date of the will. It was furthermore provided in said will that the executors should procure for each and every grandchild born after the date thereof and prior to noon of the 4th of April, 1888, stocks of the same character, amount and value ($10,000) as those bequeathed to the six grandchildren named in the will. The executors, as children were born, procured for each stock which the will ordered and directed. On the 23d of April, 1873, a child was born to Charles J. Clarke; but before the birth of said child the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was dissolved and went into liquidation, and the residuary estate of the testator had not in its possession, therefore, any of the stock of said company. By the terms of the liquidation, however, the holder of each share of said stock became entitled to one hundred shares of Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock, one hundred shares of Pennsylvania Company stock, and a certificate of proportionate interest in the remaining undivided assets of said Union Railroad and Transportation Company. The petitioners so construed the said will as to mean that the last-born child of Charles J. Clarke was entitled to receive out of the estate either the same number of shares of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company as the other grandchildren received, or the equivalent thereof. Their co-executor and trustee, Mr. William Thaw, construed the will as to mean that the said last born child should receive only stocks to the amount and value of $10,000. The petitioners, desiring to make an appropriation to said child of an equivalent of said shares of stock, and Mr. Thaw refusing to consent to such an appropriation, asked the Court to grant a rule on Mr. Thaw to show cause, &c. Various sections of the will are cited by the petitioners, which are referred to in the opinion of the Court.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The case having been argued by counsel on both sides, Judge Hawkins delivered the following opinion:

The intention of Thomas S. Clarke, in the 2d and 3d sections of article 5 of his will, evidently was that his trustees should invest the sum of $10,000 in first-class stocks, to be selected by them. The legacies give them a large discretion. There is no restriction as to the company in which the stock shall be procured, nor as to the number of shares. The trustees are left free to select any stocks in a certain class. The description would be answered as well by the procurement of stocks in one company as in another in that class. There are no "*sine* marks" on the thing given, but merely an indication of the class from which it shall be selected. The trustees are simply directed to procure "stocks," without any one particular, viz: That it relinquishes all claim on account of *future annexation*. Considering the small probability of any further of the annexations, and the difficulty and delay of arranging and settling this matter except by compromise, I would recommend in your honorable board to waive the matter of future annexations and agree to the terms on which the Allegheny County Home offers to settle the controversy. To put the matter in a definite form, I would suggest the passage of a resolution to the following effect:

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THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Guardians—Monthly Reports of Officers—Settlement With the County Home.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon. Present: Messrs. Boggs, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Glass, Hays, Hazlett, Jones, Sweitzer and President Kincaid.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the Monthly Committee, reported the removal of bodies interred at the Alms House to the new graveyard on the hill in the rear of the house, also that the roof of the house had been repaired, also that three persons had been released from Dixmont. Accepted.

Mr. Douglass reported that the trial of the Babcock extinguisher was a success, and recommended the purchase of one of the same.

The report of Superintendent Bullock for the month of June was read, showing arrivals at the Alms House during the month of June: males, 13; females, 15; total, 28. The removals were, by elopement 3, discharge 38, deaths 6, and leaving, July first, 291 inmates, viz.: males 178, females 113. This is a decrease of of 19 during the month. Tramps were accommodated as follows: with lodgings 170, with meals 690. The report was accepted.

Dr. Brewster, of the Hospital Department, reported 8 received during the month, 10 discharged and 6 died. Received medical attendance 53. In Hospital June 30, 1875, 37. There was one birth during the month.

Dr. Chessroom, Physician of the South Side district, reported 17 visits and 74 office patients for the month.

Dr. A. Æ. McCandless, of the Second district, reported 151 visits and 104 office patients for May and June.

Dr. Purviance reported 89 visits and 38 office patients.

The reports of the Physicians were accepted.

Bills to the amount of $4,550 were examined and approved.

The bond of the City Treasurer as custodian and collector of the poor taxes, amounting to $30,000, was presented and approved.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE COUNTY HOME.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the committee to settle with the County Home for the interest of the districts annexed to the city in the county property, reported in favor of a final settlement for $7,000 of all present and future interest in said property. He presented a deed and a communication from the Solicitor of the Board. Following is the Solicitor's communication:

To the Guardians, &c.:

GENTLEMEN—I have examined the deed of release and quit claim from your board to the Allegheny County Home, releasing and quit claiming to the said Allegheny County Home, its Poor House Farm and all other property, for and in consideration of the payment of the sum of seven thousand dollars ($7,000) from any and all further claims on account of the interest in said farm, and property of parts of said poor district, known as the Allegheny County Home, which had heretofore been annexed or which might hereafter be annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, and to become part thereof. This deed does not differ from the terms your committee and the committee of the County Home agreed upon, as a compromise, except in one particular, viz: That it relinquishes all claim on account of *future annexation*. Considering the small probability of any further of the annexations, and the difficulty and delay of arranging and settling this matter except by compromise, I would recommend in your honorable board to waive the matter of future annexations and agree to the terms on which the Allegheny County Home offers to settle the controversy. To put the matter in a definite form, I would suggest the passage of a resolution to the following effect:

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Announcements Local and General.

ON Saturday, July 3d, a picnic will be given at Prospect grove, Mt. Washington, for the benefit of St. Malachy's Catholic church.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE at its late Commencement conferred the degree of D.D. on Rev. S. M. Vernon, of the Pittsburgh Conference.

THE First Presbyterian Church of Altoona and the church of Huntingdon are now vacant; both of them are inviting fields of labor.

REV. JOHN H. COOKMAN, brother of the late lamented Alfred Cookman, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Illinois Wesleyan University.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, our genial friend of the *Methodist Recorder*, was honored by the Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

EARLY in August the great Sunday School Convention will assemble on the banks of the far-famed and picturesque Chautauqua Lake, in Western New York.

THE Pine Creek Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Thomas Johnston, pastor, will open its new house of worship on Sabbath, the 11th inst., with suitable services.

A PICNIC will be given on the 5th of July, in Concordia grove (Ormsby borough), by the congregation of St. John's Catholic church, for the benefit of their schools.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East End, Rev. J. H. MacEli Ray, pastor. Subject on July 4th, at 10½ A. M., The Lord's supper and who may commune thereat.

REV. MISS CHAPIN will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the service. No service in the evening.

REV. JAMES A. MILLER, Presiding Elder of West Pittsburgh District, will hold quarterly meeting at Liberty Street M. E. Church, of this city, to-morrow, preaching morning and evening.

A CONCERT will be held July 20th, in the camp grove, Castle Shannon, for the benefit of the Methodist Mission, under the leadership of Edward Rinehart, Esq., by the Rinehart family and other celebrated vocalists.

THE First Methodist Chapel, of Fostoria, Ohio, Muskingum Conference, will be dedicated to the worship of God, July 18, 1875. Dedicatory sermon, will be preached ed by Dr. G. B. McElroy, President of Adrian College.

REV. HUNTER CORBET, missionary, Chefoo, China, will preach in the Presbyterian church, at Wilkinsburg, to-morrow morning, and in the evening at Brackenridge. Mr. Corbet has been in China for about twelve years.

THE Catholics of McKeesport will celebrate the Fourth by a picnic and procession. The St. Casimir Society of Braddock's Fields, and delegations from Port Perry, Elizabeth, Coultersville and neighboring villages will be present.

THE Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association have set apart one day of their next annual meeting, which is to commence on the 4th of August next, for the purpose of discussing the great interests of the Sabbath school cause. It is expected that some of the most prominent speakers and workers in the good cause in the State will be present and participate.

THE St. Vincent de Paul Society, attached to the Cathedral, appeal to the ladies for donations of old clothes, to supply the needy poor under their charge. Parcels or addresses can be left at the office of the Cathedral any morning from ten to twelve o'clock; also at John McGovern's bookstore, Grant street, and J. Dunlevy's in the Diamond.

REV. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., of Aurora, New York, elected last week President of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College, in this city, has accepted. The *Banner* says: The friends of this institution have great reason to be encouraged at the prospect of securing the services of a gentleman of the high character and qualifications of Dr. Strong, who has had successful experience in educational work, and who is so well known to the Methodist public.

REV. A. J. BONSALL, late of Pittsburgh, having entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Erie, installation services were held Tuesday evening the 22d ult. Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of the Allegheny city, preached the sermon. Rev. T. J. Knapp, of Sewickley, delivered the charge to the pastor. Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburgh, presided and delivered the charge to the church.

THE Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh and vicinity held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, June 22, with the Third Baptist church, Sixth street, Pittsburgh. The propriety of discontinuing the meetings of the Union during the summer months was discussed, and a strong opposition to such discontinuance developed. A motion was adopted to hold a meeting with the First Church, South Side, at a date in July, to be agreed by the Executive Committee.

THE Methodist *Recorder*, speaking of the resignation of the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, of the Second U. P. church, of this city, says: Bro. Hanna is one of the able and most successful ministers in his church, and is on the sunny side of middle life. We are sure his valuable services will be speedily sought for in the Master's vineyard somewhere, and we shall hope for his settlement at no remote point from Pittsburgh, where he leaves hosts of Christian friends among all denominations.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duprez and Benedict's splendid minstrel troupe opened last evening to a house crowded below stairs and well filled above. The performance was excellent in every part, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all. The company will give a matinee today, followed by an evening performance. As their stay is limited to Tuesday night, all lovers of good music and fun will see the propriety of making their arrangements at once.

A Bold Young Thief.

About six o'clock last evening, a boy named Maron, aged fourteen years, was arrested by Officer Gallagher and taken to the Central Station, on the charge of robbing an old man named Merriman, from New Brighton, of sixty-five dollars. It appears that Mr. Merriman, while standing on the sidewalk near the German Bank, took a fine money from his pocket for the purpose of counting it, and while thus engaged young Maron walked up to him, snatched the roll of notes and ran away. He was pursued and captured by the officer named, and while on his way to the station house he was seen to throw something into a cellar in Diamond alley. The money in fact was reported at the station, when officer Coulson went to the cellar designated and found thirty dollars. The young thief was placed in a cell.

Attempted Suicide.

A young girl was arrested and taken to the Central Station about ten o'clock last night, by Officer Crispin, who stated that he arrested his prisoner as she was rushing from drowning herself. He found her in the Monongahela river, near the Smithfield street bridge, and but for his interference no doubt would doubtless have succeeded in destroying herself. The girl, it seems, has been living at a house on Smithfield street, between First and Second avenues, and had become terrible there on account of a recreant lover. If the girl's statements are true she has been deeply wronged, and her case should be looked into by the authorities.

Something New.

Mr. Reed Johnston, job printer and binder and stationer, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, yesterday called the attention of a representative of this paper to an article that deserves, and soon certainly will, be an indelible pencil, designed to be used for copying instead of a pen and ink. It is similar to a lead pencil and makes a similar impression upon dry paper, but as soon as the writing is moistened it looks exactly like new ink, and is pen dipped in red ink. It is preferable to pen and ink for copying on account of its greater convenience, many persons preferring to write with a pencil and besides copying ink gums a pen. This is no humbug, as will be apparent to any one upon inspection. The firm of Reed Johnston & Co. are noted for the neatest printing executed in the city, and for furnishing the best blank books and stationery in the market. Their job office is in Thompson's building, 178 Wood street, and their stationery store under the Penn bank, immediately opposite.

Sheet Music.

Music books, musical instruments of all kinds, strings and trimmings for all instruments, together with a fully supply of musical goods of all kinds at lowest prices, at Sheib's music store, 75 Fifth avenue.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—the inflammation—and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines. TTh*

The Reason Why.

We are often asked how it is that the Boston Clothing Store, 32 Smithfield street, is always crowded with customers, and why its large daily sales are constantly on the increase? The reason why is a two-fold—or three-fold reason. First, the parent establishment, where the clothing is manufactured, is one of the most extensive in the whole country, whereby the materials and labor are on a scale so large that every article sold is secured. Second, the House believes in the proverb that "a penny saved is a penny earned, than a slow shilling," and on this principle contents itself with extremely small profits. Third, the Boston Clothing Store aggregates more than large profits on small sales, and enables the concern, with the aid of liberal advertising, to become widely known and popular. Popular we are glad to find it has become, for A. A. Rossiter, the Superintennent of the Boston Clothing Store, besides being a courteous and obliging salesman and indefatigable in his attention to all comers, has from the beginning of the concern's agency, never deceived a customer, but dealt so openly, frankly and fairly with his patrons that they are sure to come to him again and again as they have occasion, and also to recommend their friends to his store as the best place to get clothing of good quality, well made and *surprisingly cheap*. These are the reasons why the Boston Clothing Store clothing house has in so few daily sales, while others in the trade are comparatively idle and constantly complaining of dull sales and hard times. The concern has fairly earned its advanced position, and we hope it will realize its legitimate fruitage.

An $800 Weber Upright Piano

at a bargain to make room for new stock, at Sheib's music store, 75 Fifth avenue. This is an unusual opportunity to secure one of the best pianos in the world at a very moderate price.

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Death to the Potato Bug.

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Pure Paris Green! Pure Paris Green!! Pure Paris Green!!! Is the only article yet discovered that will thoroughly destroy and banish this terrible scourge, but it is very important that the Green should be perfectly PURE. Vast quantities have been sold during the last two seasons of a very inferior grade, which only did partial good. We have uniformly sold only a strictly pure article, and our customers have been highly satisfied, and have been amply repaid for the money they invested. We have just received a very large quantity of the same high standard Green, which we are selling at a very low price. Remember the place, McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. wrs

The Fourth.

While there is a difference of opinion as to whether the Fourth of July celebration should come off to-day or Monday, there is but one opinion in regard to the ability of Mr. B. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 57 Smithfield street, to please all patrons. His stock of seasonable fabrics is large, well-selected and fresh. His cutters are artistic and thorough workmen. Satisfaction is always guaranteed as to fashion, style and durability. If you want a dress or business suit, leave your order at Tiegel's.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere expanced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent paroxysms redu